

Intimations.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**

**ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,**
Des Voeux Road.

**GOODS
FOR
LADIES'
WEAR
NOW ON SHOW**

In our fine
LARGE WINDOW,
COMPRISING—
**TWEED & CLOTH
COSTUMES.**

**AUTUMN
JACKETS.**

**GOLF CAPES,
OPERA CAPES,
FUR CAPES,
STOLES,
NECKLETS,
JACKETS,**

and
MUFFS.

**BLOUSES,
SHIRTS,**

and
GOLF JERSEYS.

**GLOVES,
BELTS,**

**FEATHER
STOLES,
DRESS SKIRTS**

and
UNDERSKIRTS.

**NEWEST SILKS
AND
DRESS
FABRICS.**

**SMART
MILLINERY.**

All the above Goods have just
arrived from Europe.

PRICES MODERATE.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1905. [13]

Intimations.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.
When you are in doubt (tell the truth). It was an experienced old diplomat who said: this is a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumph of the age. Watch carefully against imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.**

NOTICE is hereby given that Messieurs BARRETTO AND COMPANY, of No. 22, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the 20th day of September, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:

1. The Representation of the word Snowflake in white letters on a yellow hexagonal background, such background being bordered by a white line and a yellow line.
2. The Representation of a Stork standing upon a pedestal supported upon a plinth: on either side of the pedestal and springing from the plinth are plants of bearded wheat; on either side of the stork the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").
3. The Representation of a Yellow Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters printed in white 黃帶 (the translation of which is "Yellow Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").
4. The Representation of a Red Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters printed in white 紅帶 (the translation of which is "Red Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").
5. The Representation of Three Dragons whose heads are pointed towards a red ball in the centre between them, the red ball surrounded by four red forked flames; on the right side, the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

in the name of Messieurs BARRETTO AND COMPANY, who claim to be the sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark No. 1 has been used by the Applicants for the past three years in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR, IN CLASS 42.

The Trade Marks Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR, IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, or at the Office of the Under-Secretary. Dated the 12th day of October, 1905.

WILKINSON & GRIFFITH,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

N. LAZARUS, Optician, has REMOVED to

3, PEDDER STREET,
(late Collam & Co.).
Hongkong, 27th November, 1905. [1162]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HITCHHAILERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

**SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,**
&c. &c. &c.

**SOLE AGENTS FOR
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.**

**EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS' STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK**

REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [14]

Intimations.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.**

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED,

**AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition was on the 24th day of November, 1905, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction by the above-named Society to confirm a special resolution of the Society duly passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 4th day of November, 1905, and subsequently duly confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 20th day of November, 1905, and which resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Society be altered by inserting therein immediately after the words 'The Reinsurance of Risks' and 'deemed necessary' the words 'and also the entering into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction in which the Society is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Society and also the taking or otherwise acquiring and holding the whole or any number of shares in any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Society or carrying on any business in which the Society is authorized to carry on or any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Society and also the investing of the moneys of the Society in any manner which may from time to time be determined' and that the objects of the Society be altered accordingly."

And notice is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Sir FRANCIS PIGGOTT, Chief Justice of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of December, 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Society whether as Creditor policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said resolution under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Society's solicitors, Messieurs DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, of No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 28th day of November, 1905.
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Society.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
6.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. ... 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days, SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [162]

THE FAMOUS "MAD" RAZOR
SHARP LITTLE SHAVEN
WEIGHT LESS THAN 1 OUNCE

THIS DWAFF RAZOR has superseded the old-fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel which makes imitation impossible, and in consequence it enjoys the largest sale of any Razor in the World. Thousands of Testimonials testify that the little "MAD" is the finest shaving implement ever produced.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price (2/2) post free.

To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES, WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony.

Sole Agents for Far East, HOWARD & Co., 20, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong. Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to—
HOWARD & Co.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [161]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE 5/10 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1905. [17]

LET SOMETHING GOOD BE SAID.

BY JAMES WHITCOMBE RILEY.

When over the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadow of disgrace shall fall; instead
Of words of blame, or proof of thine and so,
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet
May fall so low but love may lift his head;
Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet
If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside
In ways of sympathy, no soul so dead
But may awaken strong and glorified,
If something good be said.

And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown,
And by the cross on which the Savior bled,
And by your own souls' hope of fair renown,
Let something good be said!

—From *The Reader* (October).
LATE TELEGRAMS.
[N. C. D. News.]

The Assault on Marquis Ito.
Tokio, 26th November.

The Korean who committed the assault on the train in which Marquis Ito was riding has been condemned to 100 blows and two months' imprisonment.

The Crown-Prince's Pilgrimage.
Tokio, 26th November.

H. I. H. the Crown Prince has left for Ise, to worship at the Grand Shrine on the 27th and 28th inst., and is to return to Tokio on the 30th.

A Fatal Collision at Sea.
Tokio, 25th November.

The transport *Ikuta Maru*, which left Moji at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, collided at 6.20 p.m. near Misaki with the *Fukuo Maru* from Taiten (Daiyu) with reserve infantry on board. The port side of the *Ikuta Maru* was smashed in, and she sank in three minutes. Forty-seven out of sixty-three of her crew, and twenty-three out of twenty-five soldiers, were saved; the remainder are missing.

[Straits Times.]

Wintering in Egypt.
Prince Leopold of Battenberg is wintering in Egypt and has sailed on the *Ormus*.

Glasgow Lodging House Calamity.
368 of the poorest type of men occupied the burned tenement in Glasgow. 39 perished, being jammed together and suffocated. There were several heroic rescues.

The King.
King Edward and the King of Greece have arrived at Buckingham Palace. King Edward limped slightly.

Russia.
A Zemstvo Congress, representing 39 Zemstvos and 30 Municipalities, has met at Moscow, the Liberal leaders attending.

The speakers emphasized the anomaly of the scheme of freedom granted in the Imperial manifesto, and the Government's repressive policy.

Hottentot Leader Killed.
The noted Hottentot leader, Witbooi, has been killed while attacking a German convoy.

Unemployed Parade the West End.
Ten thousand of the unemployed paraded the West End yesterday, and held a meeting in Hyde Park to demand the institution of relief works.

Many banners with violent inscriptions were carried.

An overwhelming force of police was present, but the men were mostly the picture of spiritless misery, and the proceedings were of the most orderly character.

Norway's New Rulers.
BLESSING BY KING CHRISTIAN.
London, 22nd November.

King Christian's reception of the deputation from the Storthing sent to notify him of Prince Charles's election to the Norwegian Throne and to ask for King Christian's assent to the election, was an impressive and brilliant ceremony.

King Christian, having assented, turned, deeply moved, to Prince Charles and the Princess Maud.

The King said that he expected them to serve their new country loyally, and to win the love of the Norwegians.

The King concluded thus:—"Take with you the blessing of your aged king and grandfather for yourselves and your people."

Prince Charles, as King Hakon the Seventh, subsequently received greetings from Norwegians at his own palace.

The Prince declared that he and his consort would devote their lives to Norway's good. His motto would be "all for Norway."

King Edward.
King Edward has gone to Castle Rising to stay with Lord Farquhar. Shooting commences to-day.

British Minister Knighted.
Mr. A. J. Herbert, the British Minister to Norway, has been knighted.

Indian Army.
KITCHENER'S SCHEME TO BE CARRIED OUT.
Calcutta, 24th November.

Lord Curzon hardly left, when Mr. Brodrick's order about the army reorganisation plans reached India.

The order directs the Indian Government to proceed to carry out the details and rules of business connected with Lord Kitchener's army scheme, which has so long been kept in abeyance.

Auctions.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have instructions to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION,**

ON **MONDAY,**
the 4th December, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sale Rooms, in Ice House Street,

IN ONE LOT,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 576 and FARM LOT No. 65. These Properties comprise No. 4, Seymour Road and a house now in course of erection known as "Gleneskin." The total area of the above lots is 103,450 square feet. The total Crown Rent is \$88.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, and from the Auctioneers. Hongkong, 22nd November, 1905. [1147]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TUE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION,**

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON **TUESDAY,**

the 5th December, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their Sale Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** INCLUDING

HANDSOME SIDEBOARD, BRASS BEDSTEAD, DRAWING ROOM SUITE, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO **A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGRAVINGS** (Artists' Proofs).

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [1166]

Notices of Firms.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE this day appointed Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS for Hongkong for the above Society, in the place of Mr. F. KIENE, whose engagement has been terminated.

J. T. HAMILTON, General Manager for the East. Hongkong, 14th November, 1905. [1119]

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LTD.

Head Office: Moorgate St., London.

I HAVE this day appointed Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., AGENTS for the above Corporation, in place of Mr. F. KIENE, whose engagement has been terminated.

J. T. HAMILTON, Manager for the East. Hongkong, 14th November, 1905. [1120]

To Let.

TO LET.
COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

1 LARGE DOUBLE ROOM and 1 SINGLE ROOM, Central Position.

Apply at—
9, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1905. [1161]

TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [1176]

TO LET.

NOS. 10 & 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1905. [1177]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 17, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, No. 5, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, facing POLO GROUND, in course of erection. COMMENCED ROAD (near BLAKE PIER). GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [69]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1905.

Intimations.



**THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
"BLACK & WHITE"**



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING
and
HRH the PRINCE of WALES

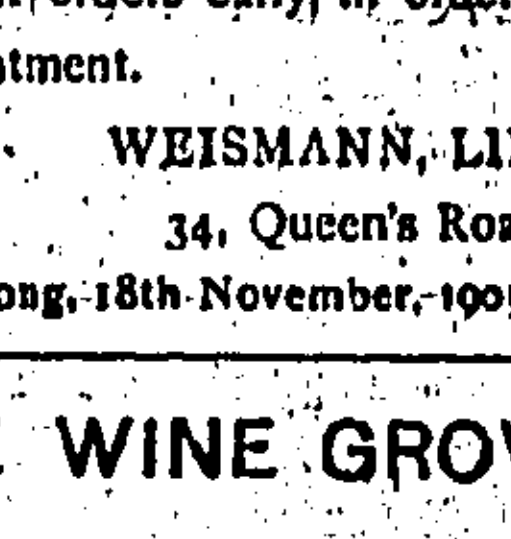
'Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [145]

**XMAS
CAKES AND PUDDINGS
A SPECIALITY.**

CUSTOMERS are requested to book their orders early, in order to prevent disappointment.

WEISMANN, LIMITED,
34, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1905. [146]

**THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.**



BARRETTO & Co.,
General Agents, Hongkong

**TRAIN & MONTYRE,
Limited.**

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Very Special Blend,
\$13.00 per Dozen.

Royal Scottish,
\$16.00 per Dozen.

Special Liqueur,
\$20.00 per Dozen.

Old Reserve,
\$25.00 per Dozen.

BARRETTO & Co.,

Intimations.



E

BLEND.

VERY OLD

LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905.

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHIANTI WINE

FROM U. FAZZINI FLORENCE.

\$9.75 PER CASE.

Latest award:

GOLD MEDAL

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1905.

ALL communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On payment by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH:
At Shanghai, on the 27th November, the wife of GEO. BUCHANAN, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1905.

THE RISING DOLLAR.

Singapore, like Hongkong, is greatly concerned about the rising dollar, and the cry which is heard here from those who are paid on a 'sterling' basis is making itself heard in the southern port. The bitter complaint of Government servants that the purchasing power of their salaries is falling every day, while those who are paid in silver do not notice any appreciation, is quite as true of Hongkong as it is of Singapore, and we might say of the East. A few firms in this Colony have reduced their prices, but for the vast majority of articles people are paying exactly the same number of cents or dollars as they did when the dollar was at one shilling and eightpence. The worst of it is that the goods, certainly most of the imported goods in Hongkong at the present time, were purchased when the dollar was cheap, so that people here are really paying from 15 to 30 per cent. more for the goods to-day than they were six months ago. Yet no merchant ever failed to raise his prices when the dollar fell in value. It would not be at all surprising, if the dollar fell to one shilling and eightpence next week to learn that on account of the reduced exchange rate at which the dollar was quoted merchants found it necessary to increase their prices, and, of course, we all know that once a 15 or 20 per cent. rise is mutually sanctioned that is the price at which the article will be sold for the future, no matter if the dollar rose to half a sovereign. While those who are being paid in sterling undoubtedly feel the effects of the rate now prevailing, it is equally true that those who have always been paid in silver are reaping no advantage. House rents are the same as before, there has been no fall in the price of provisions, the cost of wines and liquors, except in rare cases, is just what it was twelve months ago, and in fact nobody except the remitter and those who gamble in the money market stands to gain anything by the increasing value of the dollar. According to the *Eastern Daily Mail*, "the rate of exchange is higher than it has been" for the last ten years, during which period home prices for imported goods have practically been stationary. Yet we are paying at least 25 per cent. more for imported goods sold by retailers than we did ten years ago. House rent, servants' wages, and, in fact, everything that a European requires have also greatly increased in price during the last few years, whereas salaries have remained at a standstill with the silverites and have materially diminished in the case of the goldites. It would appear that the only people in the Colony who are making any profit out of the present unsatisfactory state of things are the banks, retailers and hotel keepers, and the latter, not content with a twenty-per-cent. increased profit on their drinks, must need add insult to injury by measuring out their refreshments with mathematical exactitude by means of a patent invention which makes one *stengah* into two. That would seem to be the most unkindest cut of all, first to rob a man by charging a price which brings four or five hundred per cent. profit, and then to steal the article he has paid for outrageously from his grasp. It would not be quite so bad if one understood that though he were suffering, at least his friend who endured the evils of a fluctuating dollar not so very long ago was gaining, but that is not at all evident. The vast majority of people are *employes* and that is the very class which is hardest hit by this daily rise in the dollar. The uncertainty what a man may receive at the end of the month may have one good effect in inducing the thrifless to look oftener at the white metal before parting with it, which will have beneficent effects on the community at large. The day that the dollar is based on a fixed standard will be the brightest for all who are not speculating in the value of silver.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CHIEF Carpenter F. Stears has been posted to H. M. S. *Yarrow* for duty in Hongkong dockyard.

THE French and English mails of the 31st Oct. and 4th Nov. were delivered in London on the 30th Nov. and 1st Dec. respectively.

LONDON sewers are declared by a sanitary expert to be healthier than the streets. No microbes can live in a main drain.

In yesterday's Government *Gazette* are published regulations for the collection of Crown rent in arrears in the New Territories.

OWNERS of property are reminded that Crown rent for the second half-year of 1905 is payable at the Treasury on or before the 23rd inst.

THE Victoria Amateur Dramatic Club will give a performance of "The Shanghai" at St. Patrick's Club next Saturday, when it is expected there will be a large audience.

A SOERABAYA telegram of the 23rd ult. in the *Strait Times* says:—After continual pursuit extending over a period of four months, a Dutch patrol has captured the Rajah of Boni.

THE departure of M. Beau, Governor-General of Indo-China, which was fixed for 29th Oct., has been postponed till Nov. 12, owing to the Congo Commission not having completed its inquiry.

WE have received from Messrs. Kruse & Co. an elegant calendar issued by Messrs. A. C. Condit & Co., the makers of the well known Egyptian cigarettes, for which Messrs. Kruse & Co. are the sole agents in Hongkong.

THE Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, was to address the members and lady subscribers of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at the monthly meeting to be held at the Society's house, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., on November 7.

THE Government is advertising for sealed tenders which will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office until noon of Friday, the 15th inst., for a lease of the vacant land on east side of Macdonnell Road, Kowloon, and adjoining Kowloon Island Lot 416, for a period of one year, commencing from 1st January, 1906.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the Band of the 12th Baluchis on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, from 4 to 5.30 p.m.—
Overture, "The Bohemian Girl" (J. Kappe)
Gavotte, "Alfred" (J. Kappe)
Paraphrase, "On the German Song 'Lorelei'" (Nesvada)
Selection, "La Perle" (Offenbach)
Valse, "Don Juan" (Strauss)
Spanish March, "La Paloma" (Yradier)

MR. W. H. P. Anderson was to leave London on the 27th Oct. for work among lepers at Chandur, Central Provinces, India. He is a Canadian and a chartered accountant, and he has given up his professional prospects in order to devote his life to caring for these outcasts.

He will have upwards of 400 sufferers under his charge at the asylum of the Mission to Lepers, under whose auspices he will work. Chandur is one of 50 asylums supported by the society.

TELEGRAMS have been received by the military authorities in Hongkong stating that scarlet fever has broken out on board the transport steamer *Dunera*. Several men seem to have been affected and two have been left at Colaba. The *Dunera* is bringing relief to Hongkong and was expected to arrive on the 14th inst. It is possible that in view of disease being on the vessel she may be detained at Singapore until the outbreak has been quelled and the vessel released from quarantine.

WE hear that a syndicate has been formed in Singapore to float another morning paper. This, it is understood, will be of a Chinese character, though, of course, in English and run on much the same lines as our contemporary in Penang. Such a paper would command a circulation far larger than that of the present papers in Singapore, for the class of English-speaking Chinese is rapidly increasing and they are keen supporters of the press. They represent the man-in-the-bus public, the class for whom the *Harmsworth* publications have catered so successfully. Now that several brilliant Straits-born Chinese have been to English Universities we see no reason why such a newspaper should not be edited by a member of the community for whom it is published. This would be far more satisfactory to them than the present system of engaging English journalists. The time comes when the European editor is asked to write something which is dead against his own principles, and then he either loses his self-respect or his job. —*Pinnang Gazette*.

ON taking his seat in Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Lordship said, before calling on the case set for hearing, he had some remarks to make, and he desired to make them publicly, and they might be publicly known. His Lordship then said that he had received this morning a letter from a party or, more properly, a person professing to be interested in an action in which he recently gave judgment, in which the writer complains that he has been unable to get a copy of that judgment; but that, of course, was due to the way in which law reports were published in this Colony, which was well known to the public and to the profession. But, as they no doubt knew, he was completing arrangements for a verbatim report of all judgments to be delivered, the arrangement to commence with the New Year. The writer of that letter then proceeds to criticize that judgment, but of that he would say nothing further, then that such action was most improper, and he would only hand the letter in question to the counsel engaged in the case referred to who would no doubt make proper representations to his client.

Dr. F. O. and Mrs. Stedman returned to the Colony by the English mail *Chusan* yesterday. Dr. A. Regine leaves for England where the popular medico will make a short stay.

THE season of masonic banquets in Hongkong is fast approaching. The banquet given by the Naval and Military Lodge, No. 848, takes place on Wednesday next, while St. John's Lodge hold their installation banquet on the 14th inst.

LEA Park, the magnificent mansion built by the late Mr. Whitaker Wright, was put up for auction on 25th Oct., but was unsold, only £10,000 being bid for it. The cottages and building lots on the estate realised nearly £30,000.

In the opening remarks in their weekly share report of this forenoon, Messrs. Erich Georg and Co. write:—The week has passed without bringing any improvement at all to our share market, and the remarks made in our two last circulars can only be confirmed. Business has been very small and rates have weakened further; in fact, private sales have been effected in several cases under the ruling quotations, but rates have not been made public.

MISSIONARIES AND COMMERCE.

With the barbarous massacre of missionaries at Lien-chau so forcibly before us, all the many complaints that have been put forward for the suppression of missionaries are doubled in their significance. It must, however, be remembered that the missionary has far more than one use, and, however he may have failed at different times and in different places on an errand which should above all things carry with it the very essence of peace, we cannot refrain from according to him a well-merited word of praise in other ways. We have more than once referred to the arrogance which persuades a white man to try to alter what he may choose to term the idolatry of a tribe or nation when that so-called idolatry has many features similar to his own belief and more than that; is one that has endured for centuries and which saw its beginning when the white man's country was purchased one of the babies of the world. He seems utterly to forget the horrible tortures and massacres which have from time to time marked the beauty of Christian religion, and should the folk he now seeks to convert to his own religion resent his intrusion and make known their resentment by brutal massacre, the chief cause is assigned to the fact that they are not Christians, instead of ascribing it to a lack of civilised education through a curse of centuries which as much as anything helps to eradicate or suppress the barbarity which is habitual to humanity. Therefore, we argue that when the chief work of a mission is to open up hospitals for the relief of suffering and pain, the foundation of all that we consider the brightest and best in Christianity is well and truly laid.

There is yet another way and in this direction missionaries deserve well of their country. Too often the direct poverty exists among the tribes of the world who not little of "the white man and his ways, and in going amongst them pointing the way to happier things by tutoring them in some new and remunerative industry; the missionary not only provides the black or yellow man with a better conception of life and instils gratitude and love into his breast, but achieves an amount of practical good for his country which cannot be over-estimated. Help him to make his own narrow life happier and when complete confidence is gained then you are really working for his good, point out the tenets of the Christian faith and give him credit for the possession of an intelligence, to reason out for himself that the man or woman who has taught him so many things for his material profit can only be thinking of his good in voicing the slightest protest against the worship to which he has been accustomed. Thirty long years ago General Gordon made an eloquent appeal for a mission, more especially on commercial and industrial lines, to be dispatched to the Sudan, and about Christmas the wish of the dead hero will have its fulfilment. Under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society's pioneer expedition is now on its way to Mongalla, near the borders of the Egyptian Sudan and Uganda, to help better the lot of the pagan tribes who have their abode in the surrounding districts, but religion will not be the only consideration, and in fact, in choosing the area of their work Lord Cromer has been careful to avoid the Mahometan population while every attention will be paid to medical requirements and the teaching of fresh industries, notably the manufacture of bricks. All honour and success to such missions. —*Shanghai Times*.

THE CHINESE HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

The Chinese High Commissioners going abroad were, according to a Peking dispatch, expected to leave that city on their journey on the 24th Nov. As far as is at present known, His Highness Duke Tsai Tsi and their Excellencies Shang Chih-hang, and Li Shing-to are expected to travel by train by the Peking-Hankow railway as far as the latter terminus, where Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has been making all arrangements for their entertainment and protection against further anarchistic assaults, while their Excellencies Tuan Fang and Tai Hung-tse are to come down to Shanghai direct from Tientsin by steamer. Under instructions from Peking His Honour Yuan Taitai, of this port, has been lately occupied to the best of his ability in making arrangements for the protection of the High Commissioners on their arrival here, and has in that connection also asked the assistance of the Police, of the International and French Municipalities. The *N. C. D. News* understands that great precautions are to be observed as to the giving of permission to unknown persons wishing to call upon any of the High Commissioners.

CHAU TUNG SIEN AGAIN.

ANOTHER FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour, Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, Messrs. Leigh and Orange, architects, builders, and contractors sued Chau Tung Shien, the much-sued millionaire, late of Canton and Hongkong, for the recovery of the sum of \$11,586.87, being the amount due for work done by plaintiffs on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. W. H. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Rowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff firm, the defendant being neither present in person nor represented. Mr. Slade said that the defendant was absent from the Colony, and an affidavit had been filed to that effect. Defendant had given a power of attorney to his wife who was in the Colony.

His Lordship said that if the defendant had a properly constituted attorney in the Colony could it be said that he was absent and out of the jurisdiction of the Court?

Mr. Slade submitted that the man was undoubtedly out of the Colony, but his whereabouts were entirely unknown. There had been other foreign writs of attachments, his client's being the third application; under the same conditions.

Mr. J. Orange, a partner in the plaintiff firm of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, gave evidence in proof of claim.

His Lordship—I think the case is made out. You can take your judgment with costs against defendant, execution to issue, against property mentioned in the memorial, and in the affidavit filed by the Crown Solicitor.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

In moving the adoption of the report of the fourth annual meeting held at Winchester House, on 27th Oct., Mr. W. F. Turner said:—

It was a great satisfaction to be able to say, in the words used a year ago, that the accounts dealt with increased sales, increased profits, increased reserves, and an increased dividend. As to the debentures purchased and cancelled during the year it really represented the investment of a portion of the reserve accumulating out of profits for the past few years, and which had now reached £80,000. In no other way could they have utilised the money in so advantageous a manner. The profit and loss account showed a total increase on the credit side of over £55,000 of which £34,712 was increase of gross profit in China, the total to the credit of the account being £12,088. One item in the accounts was law costs, estimated at £11,000. This was due to the action in the English Courts, which had been referred to in the last two general meetings, arising out of the purchase of the company's undertaking, the company being one of several defendants. It was stated at the general meeting two years ago that the object of the action was to enforce the terms of a memorandum dated Feb. 19, 1901, with reference to the formation in China of a local board for the administration of the company's business there, and the appointment of Chang Yen-mao as director-general there, and that the board of directors were not a party to this memorandum, and had, in fact, no knowledge of it until afterwards, and they were advised, and believed, that it had no legal effect whatever. The trial took place in the early part of this year, and was an extremely protracted one, judgment being given on March 1 last. The Court held that the memorandum was binding upon the company, and that effect must be given to it, and the company was ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs. The amount stated in the accounts includes the taxed costs of the plaintiff and the provision of a sufficient amount to cover the company's own costs. The directors were advised by most eminent counsel to appeal against the judgment in certain important respects, and notice of appeal was lodged at the end of April last. Under these circumstances it was impossible to discuss or comment on the subject. As to the coal trade for the past year, the output was 875,725 tons, while the sales amounted to 843,281 tons, the company's own consumption being nearly 70,000 tons. The sales during the year had not been limited by the demand but by the output, as the economical value of coal, compared with the fuel used by the natives up till recently, had been brought home to the Chinese by the gradual introduction of coal into the markets. So great was the change in the situation that the general manager informs them that the demand for dust coal by the Chinese alone largely exceeds the present total output of the mines. As the important question was not primarily the increase of sales, but the increase of output, and as this was mainly a question of dealing with water in the Tongshan and Linsi mines, tenders had been invited for a powerful electrical pumping plant and the erection of a central electric power station at Tongshan.

Mr. Edmund Davis seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

The Chairman in reply to a vote of thanks expressed the indebtedness of shareholders and the Board to the agent and general manager (Major Nathan)—who was assisted by an excellent staff—for the admirable manner in which the affairs of the company had been managed in China. The shareholders' thanks were due to him no less than to the Board for the results which had been submitted.

SCOTT'S Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Greenock, launched on 16th Oct., the steel screw-steamer *Kuichow*, which they have built to the order of the China Navigation Company, Limited, London. The dimensions of the vessel are—Length, 207 ft.; breadth, 40 ft.; depth, 22 ft. 6 in.; and carrying capacity, 2,600 tons. After the launch the *Kuichow*, which is like the *Nutchow* and *Kanchow*, recently built by the same firm, was berthed in Messrs. Scott's floating-dock basin, to have machinery put on board.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

The usual annual dinner of the China Association—the historic of the erstwhile "China Dinner"—took place at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole on 31st Oct. The dinner made a total of nearly 300 guests, the largest number that has assembled so great, indeed, that it taxed the space to the utmost. The President of the Association for the year, Mr. R. S. Gundry C.B., presided over what was a very representative gathering. The toast list was commendably brief, and permitted that pleasant time of reunion, which must always be a feature of these gatherings.

PROSPERITY TO THE CHINA ASSOCIATION. The usual loyal toasts having been cordially given and honoured, the Chairman, who was cordially received on rising, gave "Prosperity to the China Association." Among the various subjects which were dealt with comprehensively by the alluded to the Hongkong Government loan for the re-purchase of the Canton-Hankow railway in the following terms:—

One needs only to look round at this great gathering—considerably the greatest that has yet been held by the Association—to realise that the aspirations for its prosperity that have been expressed by my predecessors, now for sixteen years, have been abundantly fulfilled.

The fact that the "Victory of Hukwang" has just borrowed £1,100,000 from the Government of Hongkong to enable him to buy up the Concession for the Hankow-Canton line hardly looks as though the great sums required in railway construction would be readily forthcoming from Chinese sources; and what seems really likely is that the help of foreign capital will be invited in a different form. A transaction so exceptional as this has naturally excited attention. It has been surmised to imply possibilities of the employment of British capital in the completion of the trunk line. It has been surmised, even—wildly surmised—to indicate an intention on the part of the Chinese authorities to make, some day or other, or allow to be made, the little line from Kowloon to Canton. I fear there is in Hongkong a feeling that the delay in beginning work on that concession might have been overcome by a timely display of energy on the part of the London committee of the China Association.

Well, gentlemen, I should be the last to deny that the Association is a powerful organisation—regarded, I doubt not, with an awe tempered by affection by the Departments with which it is privileged to have relations. (Laughter.) But it is not omnipotent; and I am afraid that it is credited in this case with an influence greater than it possesses. We could not, for instance, control the financial barometer and insist that it was "fair," when the British and Chinese Corporation and the British public declared that it was "unsettled," nor can we coerce Sheng and the Cantonese. Notables if they persist, now, in obstructing the project. All we could do was to urge H.M.'s Government to support the scheme and assist in its inauguration, and we encountered in so doing the goodwill which experience has led us to expect. (Hear.) If the Hongkong Government, the Colonial Office, and the Foreign Office have for the last 18 months been pressing this matter upon the Canton and Peking authorities, and Chinese obstruction has been too much for these co-ordinated forces, is it not somewhat unreasonable to blame us?

Let us hope that the signature by Japan of treaties of peace with Russia and alliance with England indicate a clearing away of debris and a commencement of repair. We may, perhaps, if we look at the Hongkong loan to Chan Chit-ung from that point of view, conceive it to be a presage of better things. (Applause.) The opportunity of the visit of Sir Charles Dudgeon and Mr. Bland was taken to discuss matters in Committee, in public meeting, and privately; and I think that, while the London Committee has been led to realise more clearly the Shanghai standpoint, those gentlemen will be able to explain more clearly at Shanghai the nature of the conditions prevailing here.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 2nd at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has fallen moderately over Japan, and risen slightly over the E. coast of China.

Pressure is highest over Central China, and lowest over NE. Japan.

Gradients continue slight on the China coast. Moderate to strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—moderate N.E. winds; fine.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*Siberia*) 3rd inst.
Australian (*Changha*) 3rd inst, daylight.
Ger. (*Prinz Blücher*) 5th inst, noon.
Australian (*Chingm*) 17th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 20th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney on 25th ult., and may be expected here on 17th inst.

The Glen Line s.s. *Glenferry* from London &c., left Singapore on 1st inst, and may be expected here on 7th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Siberia* left Shanghai yesterday, at 11 a.m., and is expected to arrive on Sunday afternoon, at 5 p.m.

The O. S. S. Co. & C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Hutchow* left Singapore yesterday, at daylight, and is due here on 7th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Changha* from Australia, ports left Manila yesterday, p.m., and is due here on 3rd inst, at daylight.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Blücher* carrying the German Mails with despatches from Berlin of the 7th ult., left Singapore on Thursday, at 8 p.m., and may be expected here on 5th inst, at noon.

TELEGRAMS.

[Russia.]

Battle at Sebastopol.

LONDON, 30th November. The St. Petersburg newspaper, the "Slovo," reports a two-and-a-half hours' battle at Sebastopol on Tuesday.

The rebel ships opened fire on the forts. The cruiser "Achakoff," was pierced and burst into flames, and the cruiser "Dnieper," another vessel and several torpedo boats were sunk.

Lieutenant Schmidt commanding the rebels being mortally wounded, the squadron surrounded.

Half the city is demolished. A grave mutiny has broken out at Libau and another one is feared at Kronstadt.

Diplomatic Appointments.

Later.

M. G. Ralandre, the present French Ambassador at Bern, has been appointed Ambassador to Tokio.

Mr. Morgan, the American Minister in Korea, has been transferred to Havana, where he succeeds Mr. Squire, whose hostile attitude to the Cubans is resented.

The American Insurance Companies Investigation.

The committee appointed to investigate the working of American insurance companies, has issued an address to policy holders throughout America, advising them to retain their policies in spite of the recent revelations.

The address continues by stating that legislation will be introduced for safeguarding the rights of policy holders.

Mr. McCurdy, president of the New York Mutual, has resigned.

[N. C. D. News.]

The Protectorate over Corea.

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS. Tokio, 27th November.

The Japanese Colonies at Seoul and Chemulpo give a joint banquet to Marquis Ito on Tuesday.

The American Minister at Seoul has notified Mr. Hayashi that he has received instructions for the withdrawal of his Legation.

The German Minister has been granted a furlough.

Sir J. N. Jordan, K.C.M.G. (H. M. Minister), and Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, M.C., leave Seoul on the 20th inst. homeward bound via Tientsin (Dahly) and Shanghai.

The Manchuria Negotiations.

Peking, 27th November. The fourth conference was finished at 7 p.m. on the 25th and the fifth was opened on the 26th inst.

Tokio, 27th November. The Japanese Society of Peking entertainers Baron Komura next Tuesday.

Peking, 27th November. The Chinese Government has ordered the establishment of a Bureau for the investigation of political systems and that men of ability and intellect be appointed to study foreign political systems with a view of their application to China to facilitate reforms.

GOVERNMENT CLEANS.

The departure of Lord Curzon from India is being signified by numerous display of friendly feeling from different portions of the country over which he has long been in authority.

Among the addresses presented to him was one from the Government clerks at Simla. This is believed to have been the first time in the annals of the Indian Administration when the members of the clerical service have been permitted to approach a departing Viceroy in such a manner, and may be taken to mark the dawn of a new era for the subordinate employees of the Empire. That they have not been treated, in Singapore and many other places, with the fairness and courtesy which is supposed to characterize British rule everywhere seems to be a common belief among them. But the retiring Viceroy in reply to the address gave evidence of the fact that the clerical force have only the direct beneficiaries and those only in part, is far from being cognizant of the attention which is really paid to their interests by those higher in authority. On this subject Lord Curzon said:

"I can recall long night hours spent in the effort to unravel some tangled case of alleged misconduct resulting in dismissal of a poor unknown native subordinate. Perhaps a few hours have not been the worst spent of my time in India, and the simple letter of gratitude from the score or more of humble individuals whom I have thus saved from ruin, have been equally precious in my eyes with the resolution of public bodies or the compliments of princes."

Concerning the customary treatment of subordinates, the Viceroy said: "I have sometimes thought that in dealing with subordinates, there is a tendency to be rather peremptory in our methods and to visit transgression with the maximum of severity. For flagrant misconduct, whether among high or low, European or native, I have never felt a ray of sympathy, but I have always thought that a small man whose fortune and livelihood were at stake deserved just as much consideration for his case, if not more so, than a big man, and that we ought to be very slow to inflict a sentence of ruin unless the proof was very strong."

This utterance shows that there are officials of broad and liberal mind, whose efforts are not confined to the promotion of the interests of the high salaried class alone, but who are actuated by the old-fashioned British love of fair play and equal opportunity and equal official treatment for all, regardless of their social position.

Lord Curzon has done much in a practical way for the Government clerks at Simla, and it is to be hoped that what he has said and done may be adopted as a noble precedent by those high in authority throughout the Empire.

—*British Daily Mail.*

RUSSIA'S GREAT REBELL.

AIMS OF THE "ARMED INSURRECTION."

AUTOCRACY TO BE SWEEP AWAY.

"We aim at nothing short of overthrowing the 'zar' altogether and establishing a Republican Government."

In this frank and emphatic manner one of the most prominent members of the Russian revolutionary party, interviewed in London 1st month by a representative of the *Pail Mail Gazette*, summed up the aims of those who have risen so suddenly and with such remarkable unanimity in Russia during the past week.

"Then the term 'strike' is quite inadequate to describe what is taking place from one end of the country to the other?" asked our representative.

"It is called a political strike," was the answer, "but, in fact, an armed insurrection which has surprised even us by the rapidity with which it has been brought about."

"You see, it was this way," he continued, "After the Father-Capon massacre in January it was clear that we should have to resort to force in the future, and only a very short time had elapsed before it was evident to everybody inside the movement that a crisis was approaching. At a conference of Russian Socialists, held in May last, they for the first time openly urged the proletariat to arm and 'get ready for revolution, and other movements also made preparations to bring about insurrection. The railway servants' congress, at which Socialists and revolutionaries were present, passed resolutions with the same object, although, of course, these were not included in the proceedings as published in the newspapers, as the censor would not have allowed them to pass."

"And was a date fixed for the rising?"

"No, a date was not fixed, and that is where we are all surprised. We did not expect the people to be ready so early, but it shows how intense the feeling is, and how quickly the democratic movement has grown, when there should have been such a spontaneous outburst following upon some small strike. It is all the more hopeful that it should be so, and gives us confidence that we shall win this time. But should the present revolution be quelled, it will be only for a moment, as the movement is now too strong for the Government."

"I suppose it would be quite impossible to gauge the forces brought into play against the Government?"

"Quite. Only a certain number appear as members of the Socialist body, for instance, and they are selected out of great bodies of workmen and only admitted after it is proved that they are genuine reformers, and not spies. Behind these men there are great masses of people, which can only be estimated until a rising like this takes place. If the Government had been quite blind they might have seen, however, how our forces were growing, and had they been wise they would have done something. But what can you expect?" said the Russian, in a tone of profound contempt.

"When a Government is too blind to see even the solid battleships and great armies of Japan, were they likely to appreciate the forces behind this revolution?"

"A REVOLUTIONARY ARMY."

"But you were to have the Duma and representative Government were you not?" our representative asked.

"A force," exclaimed the Russian, impatiently, "The proposed Duma satisfied nobody—not only was it what you call it—'a boy-ratted' by the revolutionary party, but by the Social Democrats, the Social Revolutionaries, by the liberals, and by the Radicals, and even the Russian legal Press has taken up a campaign against it. A Duma would have no power at all, it would have no control over the actions of the Ministers, and its doings would not be made public. All its decisions, too, would be controlled by the State Council, and the Tsar might adopt them or not as he liked. To see how representative the Duma would be you have only to know that the whole of St. Petersburg, with its 1,400,000 inhabitants, would only have 6,700 voters."

"And how," queried our representative, returning to the present rebellion, "would you proceed, supposing the insurrection were successful in overcoming the organized forces of the Tsar?"

"Oh, we have arranged all that. A provisional Government will be established, something on the lines of that which followed the revolution in France, and the Government will organize a revolutionary army in view of further conflicts with the Tsar's autocratic army. The people would then proceed to the election of delegates to a Constitutional Assembly, which would inaugurate the reforms for which we have so long been crying."

Asked as to whether the revolutionary party would have fared better in the present struggle had the reserves been home from Manchuria, the Russian remarked that he could not tell, but added, with a significant smile, "at least, they cannot now be used against us."

As our representative was about to leave the room, where the interview took place, the Russian called to him, "Please say in what you write that in the armed insurrection now going on, there is no fear of violence being done to private individuals, or to foreigners. We have the thing well in hand, and we shall not commit outrages like the soldiers do. If any harm is done to foreigners it will be at the instigation of the Government, who, as you know, are always trying to make the world believe that it is the workpeople and the peasant class who are ignorant and blood-thirsty."

FIRE IN DUDDELL STREET.

At about 4 o'clock this morning residents in the vicinity of Duddell Street were aroused by the alarm of a fire in that locality, and investigations showed that a small fire had broken out in the godown of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. From investigations it was found that a pot of glue was left burning on a wooden floor, as it was alleged, by an Indian watchman, and this being in some way upset caused the ignition of some godown refuse on the floor, the fire communicating thence to the floor itself. On the alarm being given the Fire Brigade turned out, but their efforts were scarcely needed as the Indians had already almost quenched the flames. The damage is estimated at not more than \$500.

MRS. BROWN-POTTER'S BANKRUPTCY.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, on the 3rd ult., Mrs. Brown-Potter, the actress, who filed her petition in July last, applied for her discharge. Mr. Epton S. Grey, Official Receiver, reported that the liabilities were returned at £4,258 12s. 1d., but the debts proved, and provable, amounted to £11,587 5s. The difference between these two amounts was due to the fact that claims for £4,269 10s. only were admitted by the bankruptcy. The balance, she alleged, was really due by the solicitor Fossick, by whom she claimed to be indemnified as to £1,800 of the admitted debts. The assets were estimated at £10,957 16s. 7d., but so far they had realised £1,360 12s. 6d. only. Nothing has yet been received in respect of the equity redemption in freehold property valued at £9,793 12s. 2d.

Mrs. Brown-Potter having made a statement explaining the fact of the bankruptcy, which has already been made public.

Mr. Hansell, appearing for the trustee, said that a test case would shortly come before the court, involving a question as to the bankrupt's liability in respect of certain debts to the extent of £1,000 which she repudiated. The present application, the learned counsel submitted, was premature, having regard to the fact that the petition was filed so recently as July, and also to the present uncertainty respecting the value of the assets.

Eventually Mr. Registrar Brougham decided in the circumstances to adjourn the hearing until December 15.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET. Shanghai advices, dated 27th ult., state:—Business reported:—Farnham, Lloyd at Tls. 143 for March. Lands at Tls. 122. Ewos at Tls. 61 for December. Lao Kung-Mows at Tls. 59. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. at Tls. 840. Langkats at Tls. 227 for March. Telephones at Tls. 55.

Business done direct:—Shanghai and Hong-kew Wharfs at Tls. 1031 cash, at Tls. 1964/195 for December, and Tls. 206/105 for March. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 681 for December, and Tls. 76 for March. Ewos at Tls. 59 cash, ex Hong-kong. Municipal 5 per cent. Deb. at Tls. 86.

KAUB REPORT.

The General Manager's Monthly Report on Kaub for the month ending 4th November, state:—

The mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work shows a total of 195 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review; made up of 26 ft. sinking, 52 ft. driving and 117 ft. cross-cutting, as against a total of 194 ft. for the previous four weeks.

But it Koman.—440 Level, Drive South.—This has been extended 14 ft., bringing the total to 75 ft.

The lode shows a tendency to narrow, but for the month it averages 43 in. wide and assays 4 dwt.

440 Level, Drive North.—To this has been added 10 ft., making a total of 53 ft. The lode averages 46 in. wide and is worth 4 dwt.

From this level 200 tons have been raised and sent to the mill.

The 240 Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 14 ft., making a total of 68 ft. The lode, 46 in. wide, gives an assay value of 4 dwt.

Crosscutting for Stoping—94 ft. of this work has been done.

Stopes.—The following have been yielding our supplies:

Above the 340 Level: 2 Lode 118 in. wide, and worth 5 dwt.

Above the 240 Level: 3 Lode 94 in. wide, and worth 5 dwt.

Above the 140 Level: 1 Lode 70 in. wide, and worth 6 dwt.

The stopes in the back of 240 Level North has carried more refractory ore than usual and, though showing no falling off in value, is much less free milling.

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 2 Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 14 ft., making 200 ft. in all south of the shaft. The nature of the stone driven on is unchanged, showing very little quartz for a width of 50 in. It gives an assay of 4 dwt.

The stopes above this level is worth 6 dwt. for 50 in. wide; 102 tons have been raised and treated at Koman Mill.

No. 1 Level, Crosscut West.—This has been extended 23 ft., making a total of 141 ft. A course of soft slate, carrying an abundance of calcite and iron sulphides but of no value, has been passed through.

STOPING MINE.

Main Shaft.—This has been sunk 26 ft., making a total depth of 155 ft. We expect to reach the 160 ft. early in the coming month, when crosscutting will be started, and the shaft continued a few feet to provide the necessary dump.

From the surface workings 375 tons have been sent to the mill—worth 3 dwt.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The new Electric Hoist has been working very satisfactorily for the whole month. The native drivers handle it with great ease.

and without fear. This utilizes more of our

reserve electric power and effects economy in fuel and stocks.

The old Steam Hoist is being overhauled and laid on new foundations, and held in readiness in case of emergency.

Separate Milling Returns and Cost Sheet a company this.

Milling Returns for four weeks ending 4th November, 1905.

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 mill ran 23 days. Crushing 2,200 tons. No. 2 " " 24 " " surface ore.

Total tons crushed: 2,392, yielding 126.02. Smelted gold=1.05 dwt. per ton.

BUKIT KAMAN.

Stamps working: 40.

Period of work: 28 days, less lost time 1.11 days for repairs and clean up.

Ore milled: Koman 3,082 tons. Slope 375 "

Total 3,457 tons.

Total amalgam won: 1,124 oz., producing 387.27 oz. smelted gold.

Average fineness of total bullion: 905.52.

Average value of yield: 2.2 dwt.

Average value of tailings 2 dwt.

W. H. MARTIN, General Manager.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

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Bank T.T. 2 1/2

Bank T.T. 2 1/2

Bank T.T. 2 1/2

Bank T.T. 2 1/2

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To-day's

Advertisements.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AFTER EXAMINATION, the Charter of the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States that the Society's ASSETS are realisable as claimed. In all, on 30th September, these Assets amount to \$416,000,000 (Gold).

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [1186]

VACUUM OIL CO.

FROM this date Mr. WALTER ARTHUR DOWLEY will act as our ATTORNEY and GENERAL MANAGER in the following countries, which will be under his supervision:—

Hongkong and its dependencies, Canton, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Labuan, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Siam and French Indo-China.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

December 1st, 1905.

MR. PAUL KARL KNYVETT is appointed LOCAL MANAGER of Hongkong from this date.

WALTER A. DOWLEY, General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905. [1188]

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the public that from this date he has reduced their price for VIEW POST CARDS of HONGKONG, MACAO, CANTON and Chinese Costumes from \$1 to 50 cents a dozen.

GRACA & Co., Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [1187]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions from J. CAMPBELL, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

MONDAY, the 4th December, 1905, at 3 P.M., at No. 6, Granville Avenue, Kowloon, THE WHOLE OF HIS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., AND

One COTTAGE PIANO by John Brimsmead & Sons, London. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [1183]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "CHUSAN"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Victoria*.

From Australia, &c., ex S.S. *Mongolia*.

From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 9 A.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [1182]

NOW ON SHOW.

A SELECT Assortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, from the well-known makers of London and Paris:—

Comprising:—Cape Liqueur, Drapees Du Parc, Liqueur Royale, Royal Biscuits, Palmes Rose and Vanilla, Fine Kenish Fruit Jellies, Gum Jujubes, Fondants and Marsh Mallon.

Prices Very Moderate. Inspection earnestly solicited.

H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, and 36 and 38, Regin Street, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [1181]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of December, 1905, at 3 P.M., on the Sites by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of EIGHT LOTS of CROWN LAND, at Kau U Fong in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.W.	S.E.	N.E.	S.W.			
1	Inland Lot No. 1747	Kau U Fong	feet. 45' 1"	feet. 44' 1"	feet. 82' 2"	feet. 139' 9"	483	\$ 8	\$ 3,381
			N.E.	S.	E.	W.			
2	Do. 1748	Do.	feet. 62' 8"	feet. 58' 5"	feet. 46' 3"	feet. 69' 8"	3,361	54	23,541
			N.						
			feet.						
3	Do. 1749	Do.	58' 5"	59' 0"	45' 0"	45' 0"	2,642	42	18,404
4	Do. 1750	Do.	59' 0"	59' 0"	45' 0"	45' 0"	2,658	42	18,676
5	Do. 1751	Do.	59' 0"	59' 0"	39' 10"	45' 0"	2,538	40	17,766
6	Do. 1752	Do.	59' 0"	54' 0"	8' 3"	18' 0"	459	8	3,213
7	Do. 1753	Do.	40' 7"	40' 7"	11' 0"	11' 0"	476	8	3,352
8	Do. 1754	Do.	8' 5"	5' 1"	45' 0"	45' 0"	306	4	9,142
Hongkong, and December, 1901.									

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUICHOW"	7th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	15th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	19th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELMACHUS"	25th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	2nd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	2nd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"SAINT BEDE"	2nd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCUS"	9th "

Chartered S.S. "Huichow" left Singapore at daylight on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 7th.

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	5th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	19th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LONDON	"GLAUCUS"	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	22nd January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	16th "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON-POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TELMACHUS"	1st January.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"JASON"	7th December.
	"TYDEUS"	26th December.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"IOHANG"	3rd December.
KOBE and NAGASAKI	"CHIHLI"	4th "
MANILA	"TEAN"	5th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	5th "
SHANGHAI	"YONGHAI"	6th "
KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	9th "
ZAMBOANGA, PORT THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	30th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

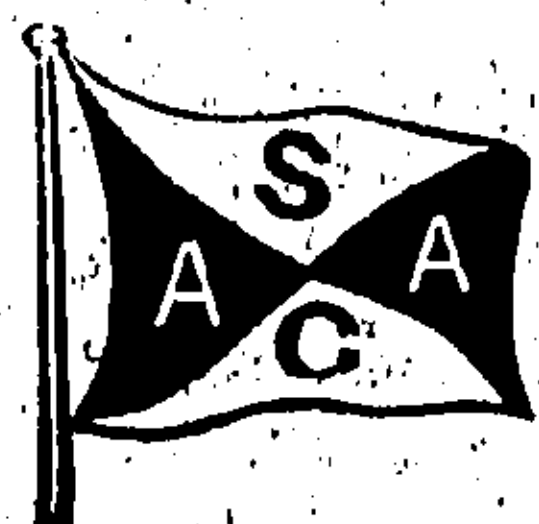
Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th Dec.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 16th Dec.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship	About
"INDRANI"	FRIDAY, 15th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

BOO CHEONG,

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.

HAS on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying, Pressing, also Automatic Cyclostyle
and Stencil Duplicator.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor
the Owners will be RESPONSIBLE for
any Debts contracted by the Officers or
the Crew of the following vessel during her
stay in Hongkong Harbour—
CRITIC CHIEF, British ship, Captain John
Jones.—Standard Oil Co.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 3.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.

FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates.—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single,
50 cents; Return, 30 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co.,

2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street,
Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD.

"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing

Lyra 4,417 G. V. Williams 15th Dec.

Vladivostok 3,753 E. G. Putington 29th Dec.

Shanmoo 9,568 E. V. Roberts

Tremont 3,753 Geo. Wright

14000 F. W. Gardick

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shanmoo and Tremont

are fitted with very superior accommodation

for first and second class passengers. The

large size of these vessels ensures steadiness

at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo

carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,

Hongkong, 25th November, 1905.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page

No. 1, Ian Hoggan Road, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

NEW SERIES No. 5017

星期六十一月一十三號光緒

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1905.

六拜禮

號二月二十英曆

STREET, HONGKONG
SINGAPORE, 91, CROSS

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in the HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, should be addressed to The Editor, The Hongkong Telegraph, and should be accompanied by the writer's name and address. Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager, The Hongkong Telegraph. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any statements made, or to return any contributions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
Daily—\$10 per annum.
Weekly—\$10 per annum.
The rates for quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 20 cents per quarter.
Single Copies: Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty cents.

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Opium.

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BIRTHS.

On the 13th November, at Hankow, the wife of HARRY E. GIBSON, of a son.
On the 18th November, at Shanghai, the wife of FRANK GRAY, of a son.
On the 20th November, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. MEAD, a daughter.
On the 21st November, at Singapore, the wife of C. MCARTHUR, of a son.
On the 23rd November, at Shanghai, the wife of Arthur Stanley, of a son.
On the 24th November, at Shanghai, the wife of FLEMING JAMES, of a daughter.
On the 25th November, at Shanghai, the wife of EUG. HYNDMAN, of a son.
On the 26th November, at "La Hacienda", East Peak, the wife of C. H. GRACE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th November, at Tientsin, JOHN AYWARD CHURCHILL to EDITH FLORA COOPER.
On the 23rd November at Yokohama, HENRY HARRIS READ, of Shanghai, to MABEL AGNES THIRKELL, of Yokohama.
On the 24th November, at Shanghai, KRISTIAN KROUG JOHNSON and CATHARINE MARGARET GOODE.
On the 25th November, at Shanghai, JOHN COCK to ANNIE, only daughter of the late R. H. WIGTON, Esq., of Shanghai.
On November 27th, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. H. France, M.A., DOROTHY HART, eldest daughter of Dr. G. H. Hart, Birmingham, to JAMES D. DAWBY, second son of Wm. Dawby, Esq., Hongkong.

DEATHS.

On the 5th October at Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL, engineer, late of the C. M. S. N. Co., Shanghai.
At Marseille, on 20th November, F. D. MACAGART, of Messrs. McAllister and Co., Ltd.
On the 21st November, at Singapore, GASTON HINWICK, aged 17 years, last son of Madame Hinwicks of Woodville.
On the 21st November, at Hongkong, after a short illness, H. VEHLENS.
On the 21st November, at Shanghai, BERTIE ALLEN WALLACE, aged 21 weeks and 3 days.
At Nagasaki 22nd November, FREDERICK CHARLES MCCALLUM, youngest son of the late Major H. A. McCallum, M.C., in his 40th year.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1905.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW TERRITORIES.

(27th November.)

People in Hongkong, who are more particularly concerned as a rule with questions which come under their personal observation than with affairs occurring some distance away, are apt to overlook the very valuable work which is being done by the Government in the development of the New Territories. But one of the features of His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan's rule has been the encouragement given to settlers in the New Territories, and the reasonable terms on which leases are being offered to those inclined to take up land. Now that the Kowloon-Canton railway is being pushed forward, it is exceedingly desirable that the New Territories should be populated, if only that a source of income might be assured to the railway. But there is more in the scheme of development than that. There is no reason why the New Territories should not be a productive centre for Hongkong. At present Hongkong is largely dependent for its supplies on districts lying outside, what may be termed the Colony proper, but with the New Territories smiling under cultivation, accessible as Canton cannot become, and the focus of a thriving people, a country which is at present largely a wilderness would become a fruitful paradise. That this is the object of the Government may be gathered from the sales of land in the New Territories advertised during the past few weeks. In the latest Government Gazette it is announced that leases are to be granted of seven fore-shore lots in the Hang Hau village. The land thus leased must be used for building, reclamation or similar purposes, and the Crown rents are merely nominal. Naturally this last fact is of the first importance, for it indicates that the Government is not so anxious to obtain large returns as to induce settlement—the returns will come in due course. Farm lots in the New Territories are also being offered and there is a promising demand for these lots, which shows that the future of the district is not to be measured by a superficial glance at the number of those who already inhabit the New Territories. The fact of the matter is that the New Territories, the fore-shore and inland lots, should prove extremely valuable once the land is in running order—and that is only a question of a few months now—and when that trade between Hongkong and the hinterland, which should be a notable feature, is firmly established. The fortunate thing is that the Government recognises the value of the New Territories to Hongkong. There is no reason why much of the congestion which exists here to-day should not disappear when Kowloon becomes the terminus of the railway to Canton, but that is somewhat outside the consideration of the development of the New Territories. It is a fact, however, that the intelligent natives are keeping an eye on the New Territories, and given the assistance and administrative support of the Governor in Council there would seem to be a bright future in store for that district. Sir Matthew Nathan has already accomplished a good deal for the benefit of the public, and the development of the New Territories, with its consequent effect in lowering the price of food stuffs in Hongkong and affording an outlet for surplus energy in the Colony, will be another feather in His Excellency's gubernatorial cap. An evidence of the interest which is being taken in the development of the New Territories, and the possibilities which may be looked for there, was furnished this afternoon when a piece of farm land some twenty-three and a half acres in extent was put up to public auction. The upset price fixed by the Government was \$94, yet the bidding was so keen that the extraordinary price of \$2,500 was reached before the hammer fell. It seems that two Chinese gentlemen entered into the competition and raised the price by leaps and bounds, and it was only when the value had been elevated twenty-five times above that fixed by the Government that it fell to that enterprising gentleman, Mr. A. H. Rennie. The land should prove a valuable acquisition to the ranch already owned by Mr. Rennie, and it is to be trusted that the experiment in which he is engaged will prove successful, if only as a justification of the height to which he was prepared to go in obtaining possession of the land. The great significance of the auction lies in the fact that not only Mr. Rennie but also two Chinese gentlemen were so anxious to secure the land that they only relinquished that idea when the price had exceeded all expectations. Here is ample testimony that the development of the New Territories is assured, for there is every indication in this that land there will be applied for, and the further expansion of the district will follow in consequence. The Government, it is to be hoped, will aid private enterprise as far as possible, particularly in fixing ground rents at a rate which will not stifle or deter individual effort.

MR. TAFT AND THE COASTWISE TRADE.

Mr. W. H. Taft, the Secretary of War in the United States, has now formulated his proposals for the administrative reforms which in his opinion should be made in the government of the Philippine Islands at the present time. From the point of view of Hongkong shipping firms, the most important statement made in the course of Mr. Taft's recommendations is that the extension of the coastwise shipping laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands be postponed for four years. In support of this recommendation, Mr. Taft, according to a special telegram which appears in the *Cablenews* of Manila, says that "it would be a serious detriment to the Islands to attempt to enforce now the coastwise laws, as there are not enough American vessels to carry passengers and freight, and the foreign liners which run to Manila from the United States, either directly or by way of China and Japan, would be cut off from this trade." When the Secretary of War and a number of Members of Congress were in the Philippine Islands some weeks ago, there was keen anxiety to learn the views of the ex-Governor-General on this point, and from a vague reference made at the banquet given in Manila it was assumed that the inter-island shipping laws would not be interfered with for the present at least; but the expression of opinion thus delivered hardly conveyed a definite assurance. Now, Hongkong shipping firms engaged in the Manila trade can take it as a practical certainty that their fears as to their exclusion from that trade will not be realised for at least another four years. It is quite true, as Mr. Taft says, that the American vessels carrying passengers and freight to the Philippines are comparatively few, infinitesimal in number indeed, as compared with the foreign ships, the majority of which fly the British flag. But there would be a desire to enrol on the American register if the United States coastwise shipping laws were extended to the Philippines, although it is scarcely likely that the big Canadian or Australian lines would change their flag. In Hongkong we have several vessels regularly trading to Manila; they carry the bulk of the freight which is landed here from the East and West. Under the American laws they would be excluded from competing with American vessels, and the very nice question would arise whether it was worth while altering their ensign. Fortunately, that question is postponed for a period, and in view of the arguments advanced by the Secretary of War for the postponement that period may extend over a decade. This is good news for shipping firms in Hongkong, and it will be matter for congratulation to all who take a pride in the red on blue ensign. It is a wise policy, that

EDUCATION IN KWANGTUNG.

(28th November.)

Evidences in abundance are to be found on every side that China, recognising the advantages which Japan has derived from the adoption of western methods, is deter-

mined to follow the lead which has been given by her neighbour, and to cast off once and for all the lethargy which has for so many centuries characterised the Government of the Middle Kingdom. While the chief authorities are alive to the importance of instituting general reforms, and educational reforms in particular, it can well be understood that many of the district magistrates, imbued with old ideas and worn-out fetiches are disinclined to carry out the instructions of the officials at headquarters. Incidentally, our Special Representative with the Lien-chau Commission of Inquiry mentions the fact that at Ching-yuen the Magistrate has proved himself to be actuated by very advanced ideas. He has instituted night schools and has presented a library to the town. That is an example of the modern spirit which sees in education the true motive power—that should be commended to the attention of other Magistrates in the interior. No single official can hope to effect very much in the way of reform. Should one enlightened magistrate endeavour to introduce modern methods, any benefit which he might confer upon the people within his jurisdiction is nullified by the apathy and ignorance of officials in adjoining districts; and it is to be feared that there is a vast amount of moth-eaten procedure which still finds favour with those dignitaries who do not care to understand western forms and would not in any case adopt them. Kwangtung is probably the most progressive province in China, but even there the authorities are inclined to be dilatory in matters which do not appeal to them. Recently an order was issued by the Imperial Government to the effect that schools were to be started in which western learning should be taught. And to see that this order was carried out it was decreed that inspectors should be appointed to visit the towns in the interior and to supervise the new education being imparted. The Bureau of Education has now become aware that this order has been treated very much as a dead letter, and accordingly a very sharp circular despatch has been sent out by the Bureau requiring delinquent and dilatory officials to make no more delay on pain of being denounced to the Throne. That is the right spirit; it is the district officials who must be brought to book, if they fail to give the younger generation the advantage of an up-to-date education. The officials must see that the schools of western education are started, for the responsibility lies wholly with them. We note that the Bureau of Education also declares that the funds hitherto devoted to the support of colleges of the old regime are to be diverted to the use of the new schools. These are all good signs, for we know that with the spread of education and the comprehension of western standards such events as those which occurred at Lien-chau will become rarer until they disappear altogether.

recommended by Mr. Taft, and it will harm nobody, for there is no real grievance suggested by American shipping firms in Manila that they are being ousted by foreign rivals. Another recommendation is that a reduction to 25 per cent. of the Dingley Tariff on tobacco and sugar should be granted immediately. There will be a big fight over that question, and it will be best to wait for the Tariff Commission's report before judging whether Mr. Taft's suggestion is likely to be carried. It is proposed that after 1909 there should be free trade between the United States and the Philippines. That also will hit British shipping if the American shipping laws come into effect on the same date, but by that time it is probable Great Britain will have arranged a "most favoured nation" clause with the United States which will largely discount the influence of the shipping laws so far as trade between Hongkong and San Francisco is concerned. On the whole, the commercial community of Hongkong—granting that the unforeseen does not happen—may rest easy for the next four years, which is the best news that has been heard for some time.

HOUSE RENTS IN HONGKONG.

(29th November.)

The question of house rents in Hongkong is one which is daily becoming more serious, for there never was a time when those who are compelled to occupy the position of tenants were so greatly handicapped in the struggle for existence as at present. Two or three years ago when the value of silver ruled low, estate agents in Hongkong alleged that their principals in England, who had retired from Hongkong, but retained immense properties in the Colony, suffered by the depreciation in their rents as represented in gold. Hence they declared that to maintain the normal revenue derivable by property owners in sterling it was necessary to increase the rents, so that when converted into gold at the then exchange rate of the day, the average in sterling of the rentals received from the properties would remain as before. But during the last few months exchange has risen steadily, representing altogether a rise of something like 15 per cent. In all trade circles it is agreed that the outlook for silver is highly favourable to a continued increase, so that we need not consider the possibility of silver falling to the rate which prevailed some three years ago. The result of this is that the sterling value of the rental returns, when calculated at the present, to say nothing of a higher, exchange rate is correspondingly higher by some 15 or 20 per cent. than the rents obtained when the basis was converted from silver into gold. Residents in the Colony, and tenants in particular, have a strong claim for a reduction in the cost of rents. Just as they were helpless when the rents were raised to meet the sterling claim of property owners so they have to-day a justifiable claim, equitably speaking, to expect property owners to reduce their rents, now that the sterling value represents so very much more than it did a couple of years ago. This question of rents affects a very considerable section of the community in Hongkong. It tells on the coolie class as much as on the average wage-earner in the Colony; and it is only the favoured few, who draw their salaries with a rent allowance from the firms or corporations which employ their services, that are not affected by the question of higher or lower rentals at all. Generally, such people are in command of handsome not to say princely salaries, and a few dollars more or less would not hurt their purses in any way. But we are appealing to the property-owners on behalf of the great middle class who are really the people most acutely touched by the special circumstances arising as the result of the prevailing condition of the monetary market. Salaries have not been increased in anything like the same ratio as the cost of rents; while the price of commodities generally in the Colony has appreciated in a marked degree. To be more precise, it is generally assumed in Great Britain that the amount paid by tenants is ten per cent. of their salaries. It is on that calculation that reformers proceed, and the highest they allow as the proportion of salary which should be devoted to paying the rent is 15 per cent. Ten per cent. of an average clerk's salary in Hongkong would not provide him with even comfortable accommodation for himself and family. As a matter of fact, the average amount paid by the middle class in Hongkong cannot be put at less than 25 per cent. of their incomes, which is altogether abnormal, and means the loss of those little luxuries (and in certain cases the very necessities) that make life bearable, that differentiate, in fact, between "existence" and "living." If rents were reduced—and, in all fairness, property owners, who succeeded in inducing tenants to acquire in an increase two or three years ago on the plea that they must make up the ratio of silver to sterling are morally bound to grant the reduction—the condition of the class to which we have referred would be greatly ameliorated, and life for many in Hongkong would become something higher than a daily struggle to pay accounts. We would not suggest that property owners, who refuse to recognise that it is their bounden duty to reduce the rents, are modern Shylocks; but they are certainly not acting in a spirit of common humanity to their fellows.

RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION.

It is perfectly plain to the impartial observer that Russia is in the throes of a crisis, perhaps the most serious of the many that have occurred in the turbulent history of that country, and unless the Government walk circumspectly it may find itself demolished by the people. The present outbreaks, in Sevastopol and Vladivostok, in St. Petersburg, as well as in Moscow, are the result of the persistent policy of repression which has been followed by the Russian ministers. Fear and force were the only weapons they used in dealing with the rabble, but now these have lost their meaning to those who have lost everything else. Industrial disorders are everywhere prevalent; the railways are or were, in the hands of strikers and St. Petersburg was as effectively cut off from the rest of the world as if it never existed. The troops are clamouring in every district for reforms. Socialists are gaining recruits by the score, and the Jews, the very people whom the Russian Government should seek to propitiate in view of its bankrupt exchequer, are being hounded out of the country or butchered in the streets by gangs who quailed before the Japanese. As an American contemporary puts it succinctly: "The Czar is represented to have made Witte dictator and is preparing to go with his family to Denmark for two months, which implies that he is afraid of being assassinated if he stays in St. Petersburg to attempt to weather the storm." The Imperial city is under martial law. Public gatherings are being dispersed by Cossacks. Men are being shot down in the public streets by the wholesale in cold blood. The railways have stopped running. The operations of almost every important industry in the country are reported on strike. Famine threatens the great cities. Mutiny has again broken out in the Black Sea fleet. The battleship *Patulmon*, formerly the *Kniaz Potemkin*, which a few weeks ago raised the red flag of revolt, is said to have been destroyed by incendiaries. Negotiations for a new Imperial loan have been declared off. Then when the Government had appealed the people by promising them a system of constitutional government it was discovered that the powers of the body called thereby into existence were so circumscribed as to be practically worthless. Little wonder that popular patience with the Czar and his Ministers is becoming exhausted, and that agitators and themselves leaders wherever they go. It is almost impossible for those unacquainted

GAMBLING DEBTS.

(30th November.)

Judge Sweeney, of the Manila Court, has ruled that a debt incurred in gambling is a debt which must be paid the same as any other debt. One contemporary, the *Cable-*

news, enlarges on the fact and says in effect that it is a desirable and longed for judgment. With that we wholly disagree. There is an inherent vice in man to take chances. The opposite party who invigiles, or, by fair means, induces a man to risk money on a horse race, on a game of poker, or on the problematical solution of a problem has no right whatever to claim in law that he is entitled to recover his bet. The bettor is an offence against good morals; he is an offence against good morals; he is an offence against good morals, presumably, he has lost the sense of morals, or ethics as you please; he has lost the sense of independent character; and he is without the saving grace of humanity; and, moreover, his game is to bleed. Our contemporary very speciously pleads that a man is compelled to enter the game or to stake his money, and his being there, it is poor policy, when losses are met, to claim that a note was signed under compulsion. We shall never subscribe to the doctrine that a man is as good as he appears to be, and in plain language that is what the Manila people would like to believe. In Hongkong, not so very long ago, a man who made a bet and failed to pay it when he lost had to appear before the Court. He successfully pleaded, that it was a gambling bet, and the judgment went for the defendant. If men will bet—and most men do bet, on absurdities sometimes—it is a matter for their own conscience as a rule, whether they pay or get paid. The great Bacon laid it down that those who staked their money on indeterminate subjects were worse than fools, and as, according to Carlyle, we are mostly fools, then the proportion of those who bet is quite appreciable. With the learned judge's statement that you can discourage gambling by imposing the law, we are at loggerheads. Betting is, in the blood, just as thieving or practical joking is, and it cannot be removed by legislative measures. To discountenance it, there is the law of England—a law, remember, founded on Roman practice—which refuses to have any concern with betting of any of its auxiliaries. The question of a "place" within the meaning of the Act has nothing to do with this matter. But when a man says that by process of law he can recover a debt which is made in a wager, when that wager is tantamount to a refusal to obey the constituted authorities, then he should have no sympathy. Take the case to an extreme—not the extremist-point. Why should a man not jump over the pier in order to win a bet? Why should not a man commit murder for a bet? The thing is absurd. A bet cannot be classed as a commercial speculation because it eliminates all factors which may lead to the fulfilment of his idea. A man cannot be a thief and an honest man at the same time; a man cannot speculate in shares, which have their being in determined circumstances, and throw bets on nothing around. The dictum that bets are recoverable is vicious and immoral. We had thought that American law approximated to English law, being founded on the same basis, but Judge Sweeney's judgment does not suggest that view. It is a view to be reprobated.

TRANSPORTS IN COLLISION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 27th Nov., 1905, 2.50 p.m.
A collision has occurred between two Japanese transports with returning troops on board. The *Ikuta-maru III*, collided with the *Fukuo-maru* near Moji. Within three minutes of the impact the *Ikuta-maru* sank; all aboard were rescued with the exception of seventeen men who are missing.

VLADIVOSTOK RIOTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 29th November, 1.5 p.m.
The troops in Vladivostok are still turbulent. Two officers have been killed. [The latest report to hand concerning the condition at Vladivostok is from the German steamer *Seydlitz* which arrived at Moji on the 16th Nov. A message received by the *Maikoi* represents the Captain of the vessel as stating that the disturbances ended on the 14th, and that the confagration caused by the mutineers had been almost extinguished when the steamer left. Many Chinese had departed for Chelof and other places. The Captain decried the report that the Commander of Vladivostok had been killed. He personally saw that officer in the City on the 16th. A number of Russian women on board the German steamer take a less favourable view of the Vladivostok situation. They do not agree with the Captain that the disturbances are completely at an end. They say that when they left all the vessels in the port were crowded with refugees, and that the communication services were suspended. The lack of provisions was daily becoming more serious. Ed. H.K.T.]

PLAGUE IN KOBE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 29th November, 1.5 p.m.
The plague in Kobe is spreading. No details. [According to the *Kobe Herald* on the 22nd Nov., Governor Hattori received telegraphic instructions from the Home Department to the effect that the City Sanitary Committee is to be strengthened by the appointment of three additional members. The view of the prevalence of plague. The recommendation was

with Russian life to conceive the condition endured by the mass of the population. Father Gapon has lifted the veil a trifle, but the obscenity is as great as ever. We are told that the skilled mechanics on the railways went on strike for higher wages—they got the equivalent of \$950 of our money per annum. Then when the Government promises a parliament to the people, it enacts that about 80 per cent. of the professional men in the empire shall be excluded from the right of suffrage in the election of its members. Even Count Witte who is apparently the one strong mind at Russia's service, has failed to meet the public demands for constitutional government. In a pathetic appeal Count Witte calls upon his "brothers" to go back to work, to live peacefully, and to trust in the Government. If they do so they will get all they want and more; but this eleven-hour repitance does not suit the people. They demand something tangible and that the Tsar and his Ministers will not give. All does not require any very close inspection to see that autocracy is reeling to fall. Despite the hindrances laid upon them by the authorities, the people are being educated, and with education comes the claim that they should be heard in the councils of the nation, that their representatives should have a place there; and that their immediate demands should be complied with. The people have got out of hand, and the Government is at its wit's end to know how it can recover its prestige without executing an entire *volsk*. Worse still, these outbreaks among the troops, strikes among the working classes, and clamour of the people generally, have alarmed financiers throughout Europe, and not a penny is forthcoming to pay the servants of the State or maintain even a form of government. The country is on the verge of a revolution, and unless the people are speedily calmed by law means they will obtain what they desire by force if necessary. It is a most critical period for the Tsar and his Ministers, but they will have few sympathisers; for it is due to their own lack of sympathy with the great mass of the people, their determined obstruction of all advances, their cruel persecution of the Jews, and their autocratic methods that this trouble has arisen. They have raised a bogey which cannot be charmed away by a pretty tune played sulky.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TRANSPORTS IN COLLISION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 27th Nov., 1905, 2.50 p.m.

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GAMBLING DEBTS.

(30th November.)

Judge Sweeney, of the Manila Court, has ruled that a debt incurred in gambling is a debt which must be paid the same as any other debt. One contemporary, the *Cable-*

involved will be borne by the Central Government.

A girl of fifteen years of age, residing in the house in Satye-nachi, 6-chome, in which two cases of plague occurred last week, was on the 21st inst. found to be suffering from the disease. A youth of seventeen, employed at No. 1, Sakayomachi, 4-chome, was taken ill on the 26th and died on the 21st. It has been established that he also was a victim to bubonic plague.—Ed., H.K.T.

"MARWARRI" ASHORE.

POSITION REPORTED CRITICAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1905,
3.50 p.m.

The steamship *Marwari* went ashore on Sunday, at a point to the westward of the Kiutoun Lightship. The vessel managed to regain deep water yesterday, but her position is reported to be again critical.

The *Marwari* is a four-masted steamer, which was built by Currie Brothers and Co. Dundee, in 1900 to class 100 At Lloyd's. Her gross register is 5,659 tons, and the net 3,623 tons. She has two decks. The *Marwari* is owned by Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank.

The Kiutoun Lightship is within the Shanghai district and is anchored in 24 fathoms of water.—Ed., H.K.T.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

To-day Her most Gracious Majesty, Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and Empress of India, has attained the first anniversary of her birth, which took place at Copenhagen on the 1st December, 1844. Sister of the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Duchess of Cambridge, and King George of Greece, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of the aged King Christian of Denmark, passed her youth much as any daughter of the upper middle classes in Europe do; for though of royal birth, the Kingdom over which her father ruled was not such as to enable him to support his kingly dignity. When in 1863 Princess Alexandra left the shores of Denmark to become the bride of the present Majesty King Edward, then Prince of Wales, while the people regretted her departure, they rejoiced at her happy marriage, which was a love match. From the time, he put foot on the shores of England the "Viking" daughter from over the sea took a place in the hearts of the British, which the passing of years has but cemented, until to-day, wherever a Britisher breathes the air, his going up from loyal hearts "God bless our Queen, and long may she be spared to share the throne with our King Edward VII." The harbour, in honour of the day, has presented a very gay appearance, as the large number of British steamers now in port have been "dressed" in their gala robes of hunting, the same compliment being paid by several foreign vessels whose stay extended over the day. A royal salute was fired at noon.

SUICIDE AT CRESCENT TERRACE.

At 8 p.m. on the 29th inst., a boy named Pun Sun, reported to the Central Police Station, that he found Yung Fong, aged 21 years, a house coolie, suspended from a window by his girdle, which he had fastened round his neck. At No. 1 Crescent Terrace. It appears that the man had jumped from the window, his neck and the end of the girdle round his neck, and the other to his shoe. He later he then placed inside the window and after closing the window to hold the girdle, he threw himself off the sill. When found life was extinct, and the body was removed to the mortuary. The usual inquiry will be held.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Last evening one D. M. Bhesanin, an employee of Messrs. Jejeebhoy & Co., of Hollywood Road, was arrested by Sergeant Grant on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of the sum of \$18,200 and \$36,000 property and monies of his employers. He was this morning placed before Mr. F. A. Hazland and charged with the embezzlement, when he pleaded not guilty, and the case was remanded until Monday next, bail being allowed in the sum of \$2,500 which was at once paid in cash. It is understood further charge, are to be preferred. Inspector Warnock was in charge of the case.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

PLEASURE AT KOWLOON HOTEL.

Thanksgiving Day in America is an occasion, but here it is called St. Andrew's Day. Still, the genial proprietor of the Kowloon Hotel, Mr. J. W. Osborne, maintains that hospitality for which the Hotel is famous, and that regard for old institutions which is worthy of praise and commendation. Last night Mr. Osborne invited a few of his friends to dine at the Kowloon Hotel and to partake of his Thanksgiving fare. There is a story extant in Hongkong that Mr. Osborne is the only man in the Colony who knows how to make a punch. It would be invidious to say that he is, but those who enjoyed the decoction brewed under the supervision of "mine host" last night, were inclined to start the programme afresh. The St. Andrew's people had that queer admixture known as a "haggis" in the forefront of their menu, but it would have delighted the heart of a gardener's wheel barrow to see the rush made for Number 13 on the bill-of-fare. The dinner spread by Mr. Osborne on Thanksgiving Day is one of the events of the season. It has become a Hongkong festival, and last night there were a large number of people who forsook their homes in Hongkong in order to join the delectable party which surrounded the tables at Kowloon Hotel. Whisper it not in Gosh and tell it not in Akalon, but the menu at the Kowloon was quite equal to that submitted to the patrons of the St. Andrew's Ball. There was a game pie which must have been recruited from the far North, and a plump of milk pie, which transcended the glories of Charles Lamb's invention. The host himself compounded the punch, so that it is needless to suggest how tempting it was. Mr. Osborne presided at the chief table, and humorously observed that every day would be Thanksgiving Day if he could always get his friends around him. A fierce contest occurred between the guests when Tom Smith's crackers appeared, and the results were weird and wonderful. All the guests entered into the humour of the scene, and the ladies discovered themselves attired in the most extraordinary head-dresses. Altogether the Kowloon Hotel under the reign of Mr. Osborne is an event which should be marked by a special calm.

LIEN-CHAU MASSACRE.

FURTHER ATROCITIES DISCOVERED.

GRAVEYARD DISCREPANCY.

ANTI-FOREIGN INSCRIPTIONS.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Lien-chau, 30th November.

The sun was just chasing the Kwangtung hills as a flotilla of thirteen boats crept through the narrow pass that broadens out and brings into view the nine-story pagoda overlooking the city of Lien-chau. The hardy polemen of Honan again gave vent to their strident cry as they poled the boats through the last of many rapids that have been encountered during the long trip up from Samshui, and when at length the craft glided past the long line of timbered houses lined along the bank a company of native troops lined on the shore, saluted the American flag and the colours of the Viceroy's representative. The procession made its way to the official landing steps where hundreds of Chinese were congregated on a huge heap representing the sweepings of the city for generations past. They gazed on the foreigners on the boats and on the Chinese troops standing with fixed bayonets on the slippery steps running up to the city wall. It was shortly after 11 a.m. on Sunday, in recognition of which short service had been held on the missionary boat, when the Chinese officials called upon the representatives of the American Government.

They included the sub-prefect, Teng Chou Tang, who has temporarily replaced Shen Lin Shu, who was also present, the deputy magistrate Chwang Chung Ying, Colonel Liu Chen Ku, Commander Chui, Commodore Kew Tze Fan and Taitai Wen Tsung Yau. They pressed great regret at the cause which had led to their meeting at the same time explaining to the people of the district, while being of a peaceful disposition, were most ignorant and entirely different to those in the southern part of the province. They promised to provide the party each day with fowls, eggs, chicken and vegetables, and while offering to send down beef, explained that it would, no doubt, be too tough to be relished.

THE SCENE OF THE DISTURBANCE.

Early in the afternoon the Chinese officials accompanied by Taitai Wen, Commander Chui, Commodore Kew and the usual retinue of soldiers proceeded across the river from the city to the graves of the five missionaries, on each of which they placed a wreath. Towards four o'clock the Hon. Mr. Lay, Lt. Comdr. Evans, Lt. Comdr. Dismukes and the other foreigners accompanying the Commission alighted for the first time in the city. Troops lined the streets and the water front where chairs of all sorts and in various stages of dilapidation were provided. These were manned by coolies better accustomed to slinging a bamboo pole across their shoulders than to swinging along with a sedan chair. This in conjunction with the conditions of the conveyance resulted in mishaps to several of the unofficial members of the party. A length a start was made through the narrow city streets to the footbridge across the river.

The party, in procession, were escorted by armed troops, some marching in front and others behind the procession. On a small hill, about half a mile from the city, across a wide river bed—nearly dried with a stream only running and a few hundred feet or so wide and very shallow—is the Mission property. The Mission house was visited. Dr. Machie pointed out the various buildings that had been, but the ruined walls of which alone now remain. The reverend gentleman's own residence was on the top of the hill surrounded by camphor, date, and olive trees. It commands a magnificent view of the city with its wide wall and watch-towers behind which rose stately mountains with jagged peaks. Away to the north are more mountains, and through a fertile valley winds the Lien-chau river. The house was built about two years ago, cemented and tiled outside. The staircase was made of camphor wood, and date-tree wood was also used in the interior of the residence. It must, undoubtedly, have been a beautiful house.

THE TEMPLE.

The native temple stands a few hundred feet away, and it is understood that the officials are going to take it down. The temple was a small building, which the mob pillaged on the memorable 28th October, before they burned the Mission property. The temple was a large building. Nothing remains of them now but the white walls and charred beams. Outside the women's hospital was written the following in Chinese, on either side of the porch, with a charred stick:—"Don't be afraid to pull down this place." "What they do in here, injures the people."

THE CEMETERY.

On the other side of the hill, commanding a most beautiful view of a well-wooded valley, is the mission cemetery and chapel. The ground was enclosed by a wall, where there was room for no more than twenty graves. The wall was thrown down by the rioters. The only monuments in the cemetery—none to Rev. E. M. Scheirer, aged 31, who died June, 1901, and the other to a little child—have been broken and thrown down. The Commission visited the cemetery and other buildings. The victims of the disturbance last month are all buried here. Mr. and Mrs. Feale and Dr. (Miss) Chestnut are buried side by side, and near by are the graves of Mrs. Machie and "Her daughter, Miss Amy Machie. On the occasion of our visit there were simple wreaths on each grave.

A few yards from the cemetery is the chapel; it is a building half foreign and half Chinese, in style with a red-painted tower overlooking the city across the river. It cost from four to five thousand dollars (Mex.) to build. Where once stood the consecrated edifice now the walls alone are left standing as the only trace of its former existence. When the place was visited yesterday we found many inscriptions written on the walls with a burnt stick. Among the writings are the following:—"Foreign devils! Foreign devils! Now dead devils!" "Before next year all Chinese members (presumably Christian converts) will be dead, too."

Now the officials help you, the inhabitants dislike you. "Those who indemnify are made devils and idols; their women commit adultery." "Those who fired the buildings are wise." "Church members are puppies, male devils, and their women are very shame-faced." "Heaven and earth have eyes to see; the officials will not attend to see the matter, the Westerners are all killed. If other Westerners come, we will kill them off also." "Fire-eaters like a tiger [meaning the Rev. Dr. Machie] now like a dog, he runs away." "Church members are like puppy dogs." "Male Church members are like slaves. (Women Church members) allow the dead to commit adultery with them!" "Occidentals have died; Chinese are happy."

American devils live in Lien-chau. In the U.S. heaven there is no death; yet never will they see their ancestors. "We are wise men; to kill these Westerners. Heaven and earth have no wiser morals than we." In ancient times Kien Wong killed many men, and now, as we see, he is as wise as he. "Westerners have died; no more Chinese (presumably Chinese) have not died." These inscriptions were on the walls of the ruined chapel. On the walls of the men's hospital there were many, those referring to Dr. Machie read:—"He desires to hang the officials, and hang the people, where is he?" "He neither fears God nor devils." "There are others besides of an obscene character to bear repetition in mind."

DESERTED VILLAGES.

The members of the Commission are absolutely horrified at the savagery of the riot. Several of the small villages close to the mission property are altogether deserted. The inhabitants of the houses after closing them up have abandoned them.

THE COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME.

The Commission's further programme includes a visit to the cave this afternoon. In the forenoon the party returned the Chinese official visit by calling at the Yamen. "To-morrow (Tuesday) the examination of witnesses commences. It has been decided to hold the investigation on board of one of the boats."

THE CAVE DESCRIBED.

AN AWFUL PLACE.

RETURN OF THE VILLAGERS.

Lien-chau, 31st November. In my despatch of the 29th inst. I recorded the Commission's inspection of the Mission property that had been destroyed. On Monday afternoon the party, having previously visited the burnt buildings, directed their attention, in their tour of inspection, to the cave where the massacre occurred. Nothing is neglected on the part of the Commissioners to make the inquiry a complete and impartial one, and it is perfectly plain that the very spot where the dreadful tragedy took place should come under the close personal observation of each individual member of the Commission despite the fact that the inspection and close scrutiny of the interior of the cave, if interesting, was not a task calculated to afford any degree of pleasure to those carrying out their duties with such scrupulous regard to every detail.

Scarcely about a mile from the Mission property, the cave is situated on a hillside above the river and one hundred feet or so from the city. It is, of course, very old. It is due regard to *fangshen*, there are two banyan trees on either side. The doors, which had been shut after the missionaries had got in to escape the fury of the mob and were battered by the rioters, are very massive.

Inside the cave everything is completely wrecked. The idols, that were the objects of veneration by the people, have been broken and are scattered in every direction and lying about on and around the altar; I suppose it is the altar, as the place appeared to me to be like one. On the left of the altar is a doorway which leads into a small courtyard about twenty feet across. Beyond this there is a circular opening at the back of the wall facing a wall of rock and immediately looking on a figure of Buddha.

The constant action of dripping water has worn the rock smooth and the face of it has the appearance of stalagmites. At about twenty feet higher up the rock caves inwards, with these stalagmites hanging down in all directions. Every available niche is filled with images representing the various deities the natives pay homage to.

On the right are twenty rough-worn steps curving round to the left and leading to the main entrance to the cave which is about six feet high and branches in many directions.

ON HANDS AND KNEES.

The inspecting party crept through this and explored the cave, being led by "braves" holding torches to light the way. The passages in most places were about two feet wide by three feet high; in some places they were even narrower. The inspection of the cave was a most awful one. The place can be aptly described as a most awful one. The tunnels being pitch dark and resembling a huge rabbit warren, one could never stand upright and progress was slow. It was like crawling through drain pipes, except that the sides were rough. Sometimes we opened into a big chamber as it were, with water dripping from the roof. The inspection of the cave was a most awful one. The passages in most places were about two feet wide by three feet high; in some places they were even narrower. The inspection of the cave was a most awful one. The place can be aptly described as a most awful one. The tunnels being pitch dark and resembling a huge rabbit warren, one could never stand upright and progress was slow. It was like crawling through drain pipes, except that the sides were rough. Sometimes we opened into a big chamber as it were, with water dripping from the roof.

Notwithstanding that the investigation is being conducted with the utmost care and precision, it is not possible to give a full and complete account of the cave. The cave is a most awful one. The place can be aptly described as a most awful one. The tunnels being pitch dark and resembling a huge rabbit warren, one could never stand upright and progress was slow. It was like crawling through drain pipes, except that the sides were rough. Sometimes we opened into a big chamber as it were, with water dripping from the roof.

The presence of the Commission in pursuit of their duty of investigation seems to have restored confidence to the minds of the afflicted villagers who are gradually returning to their homes. Apparently Dr. Machie owns quite a lot of property here.

Contrary to expectations it is not very cold here, although rain has begun to fall. Commenting on the Hongkong reports of the missionaries at Lien-chau, the *Japan Chronicle* devotes a lengthy article to the subject. This is what that excellent journal wrote on the 22nd November:—"In yesterday's issue we published a summary of the statements reaching Hongkong regarding the attack on the missionaries at Lien-chau and the murder of five unfortunate persons, based on the particulars obtained from the two survivors. They probably constitute all that we have ever known of what occurred on the terrible day of the massacre which led to a sudden explosion of ferocious hatred against missionaries in a district which has hitherto borne a good reputation as peaceful and law-abiding. What is of most importance to the world in general is the reason for the outbreak. Did Dr. Machie or any other of the missionaries give any excuse by overt act or lack of prudence for the ebullition of hatred that was shown? As usual in such cases, the evidence is very conflicting. One of the reports reaching Hongkong was to the effect that one of the missionaries had interfered with a procession passing the hospital; another that an idol had been seized and only restored after threats were uttered; and still another that an idol had been

known down by the missionaries, who objected to a religious ceremony that was proceeding in a disturbed built on mission lands. All of these reports, which probably came from Chinese sources and represent what the Chinese believe are denied by the survivors as inaccurate, but as we pointed out yesterday, there is a curious discrepancy in the accounts given. A correspondent, apparently a missionary, writing from Samshui, which place the survivors reached on the 8th instant, states that Dr. Machie, finding a Chinese religious ceremony going on in a masked which encroached on mission land, seized two bombs which were about to be let off by a boy, this being done apparently to ensure that the ceremony would come and see him to take over the matter of the encroachment. Clearly this was a provocative act. Every one is aware of the semi-religious motive connected with the explosion of crackers and other fireworks on certain occasions by the Chinese, and it is quite conceivable that the seizure of bombs might be regarded by the Chinese as being a great act of sacrilege as the appropriation of a censor at an open-air celebration of Catholic mysteries in Europe. Now it is a remarkable fact that in the later account from Canton, which appears to have been obtained from Dr. Machie and to represent his views, nothing is said of this incident. Dr. Machie is represented as discovering that a part of the masked where a religious ceremony was being performed was built on mission property, and, shocked that any part of the mission ground should be put to such a use, he asked the elders to come and see him, which they did, promising after what is said to be an amiable conversation with the missionaries, not to repeat the offence. Then, quite unaccountably, the riot began. We think most people will be inclined to regard the earlier story as the most probable, as it gives a reason for the riot which the later story quite fails to do. On arrival at Canton, Dr. Machie doubtless learned of the reports in circulation as to his responsibility for the outbreak, and it would not be surprising if the story told at Samshui by the survivors was thereupon somewhat modified. The missionaries, not to repeat the offence, but to answer the charge of provoking the riot by an act which at the least showed a woeful lack of prudence, but he has also to explain how he allowed his wife and child to be dragged from the cave where they had taken refuge without at least attempting to protect them, even at the cost of his own life. The account given, evidently on Dr. Machie's authority, of what happened in the cave is not very convincing. The missionaries entered the cave by the door, and when he had finished could hear nothing of the others, who, as they had no candles, must have gone forward in utter darkness at a very rapid pace indeed to have been beyond the sound of his voice. That knowing nothing of what had become of his wife and the others and oblivious to the terrible shouts that must have resounded through the cave on the finding of the other members of the party, including his wife and child, Dr. Machie could have been so concerned himself with the thought of his own safety as to neglect to look after his wife and child, is a very strange thing to say. It is not a very convincing account.

The most discreditable part of the Canton story, to which we note with regret that the *China Mail* lends credence, is the attempt to shift the responsibility for the outbreak of the riot from the shoulders of Dr. Machie to the missionaries. It is alleged (1) That a similar dispute between Dr. Machie and the village Catholics, some months ago, had resulted in Catholics attacking the missionaries, and that the missionaries were told so by their converts. (2) That the ringleaders in the mob were recognized by the Protestant Christians as Catholics. Pretty evidence this, when the hatred between Protestant Chinese and Catholic Chinese is one of the well-known fruits of religious propaganda in China. (3) That the French priests, although several times requested by the Chinese authorities, "refused" to do anything for the quieting of the mob. It would be interesting to know what Dr. Machie would have done if the situation had been reversed. Would his courage have led him to face a mob ready to burn and kill by the belief that foreign religious rites involved the sacrifice of Chinese children?

But such is the trumpety "evidence" upon which this shocking charge of premeditated murder is made by one set of Christians against another. Yet it is admitted that a prominent Catholic went to the cave with the official who discovered Dr. Machie, and invited the two survivors to go to the Catholic mission premises, the offer being made at a time when the attitude of the people was still so threatening that the survivors had to be disguised as "braves" in order to be conducted to a place of safety. Dr. Machie, however, believing that the French priests were at the bottom of the trouble, scornfully declined the proffered assistance.

We have said it is the utter recklessness with which such a charge is made by one set of missionaries against another that constitutes its worst aspect, though it will not be regarded as unprecedented by those who know anything of the relations between Protestants and Catholics in China and Korea. For ourselves we are neither Protestant nor Catholic, but we should be loth to believe that either would be guilty of premeditated personal injury to the other or even convicting at anything of the sort. The whole wretched story affords manifest evidence of the frustration and futility of missionary propaganda in China. Dr. Machie has resided for twenty years in the neighbourhood of Lien-chau without living down the belief among ignorant Chinese that Christians killed babies and used them in their religious mysteries. And during all that time he has apparently lost none of his sectarian hatred of the non-Christians. Truly it is the utter recklessness with which such a charge is made by one set of missionaries against another that constitutes its worst aspect, though it will not be regarded as unprecedented by those who know anything of the relations between Protestants and Catholics in China and Korea. For ourselves we are neither Protestant nor Catholic, but we should be loth to believe that either would be guilty of premeditated personal injury to the other or even convicting at anything of the sort.

The latest explanatory advice concerning the origin of the Lien-chau massacre now that it is the subject of a dispatch from the missionaries who, however, was one of those who managed to escape with his life. Missionaries are, like the rest of us, but human beings and prone to err. As a rule they are inclined to take for granted the existence of a friendly sentiment which, if it does exist at all, is generally not strong enough to have any appreciable weight against a popular anti-foreign movement when the crisis comes. The "bombs" were evidence of the fact that there still exists in the interior of China, if not at the treaty ports, a strong anti-foreign sentiment, and the suspicion of that movement that probably only served to accentuate. The boycott has also tended to keep alive this feeling, by showing the more rabid class that the better and more intelligent class are one with them so far as feeling that a grievance against the "foreign devils" really exists.

But horrible as the atrocities at Lien-chau were, they cannot compare with those which have been repeatedly perpetrated in Russia by our excellent Christian brothers of the Good Persuasion. There are also pretty good evidences that the German troops in China, and German and Belgian officials in Africa, not to speak of one or two French officials in Cochinchina, have performed some deeds which in real barbarity are fully as bad as those of Lien-chau. Our American friends also have a penchant for negro-baiting, and scarcely a year passes but what one or more negroes are selected by the United States is buried alive at the stake for a real or imagined crime. It ill behooves us Europeans, then, to prate of our great superiority over the savages of Lien-chau. The veneer of civilisation is but a veneer, after all, and a thin one at that. We have our own hoodlums at home and they are fully as bad a lot to handle as any Police could care for. The main difference between their barbarity and that of China is that our own hoodlums are not in the habit of carrying their lawless and the ability to carry things with as high a hand as they otherwise might. It is also probable that they are a much smaller proportion of the total population than is true in China, where the people have not had the benefit of our much-vaunted civilisation.

In viewing the Lien-chau affair, then, it must be taken into consideration that a foreigner is a rarity in that locality; that he is a natural object of suspicion, of things being considered that offence given by one of the missionaries that the rioting was started by the younger and rougher element in opposition to the desires of the older men concerned in the religious festival which was interfered with; that the discovery of a skull in the hospital further excited the ignorant, and that an honest effort was apparently made by the official element to protect the hated objects of the mob's wrath, which is not usually the case in the "land of the free and the home of the brave." The missionary who goes into such a district should bear in mind that he takes his life in his hands, and should be a man of tried discretion, a man who would make every effort to conciliate the people and avoid as far as possible giving reason for the slightest offence. Far from the protection of his own flag and entirely reliant, in most cases, for his very existence upon the goodwill of the people among whom he labours, he can expect nothing more than revenge or his sudden death if he brings upon himself the illwill of his neighbours. However much the local mandarins may desire to protect the foreigners in their midst, the present instance is by no means the first in which it has been shown that they have no adequate force for that purpose.

China is in a state of unrest. This feeling will doubtless be anything but allayed by the demands which are likely to be made upon the Government for satisfaction for this outrage. If anything like vindictive punishment of the Lien-chau mob is demanded, it is likely to be salutary upon the missionaries and other Europeans and Americans residing in different parts of the Chinese Empire.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

ICE HOUSE STREET BLOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—I walk up and down Ice House Street every day. I present the street in which we call "up." You can't get down when there is a press of vehicles. Would it not be better to keep out all traffic, so that pedestrians might have a chance? Please suggest that vehicular traffic along Ice House Street from the International Bank to the King Edward be prohibited.—I am, etc., A. J. B.

[Our correspondent's suggestion is its own warrant.—Ed., H.K.T.]

THE "DURWENT'S" ARRIVAL.

A BATH FOR THE POLICE.

30th Nov. The nuisance which boarding-house runners cause the police and the danger they prove to the public has been brought to the attention of the authorities to take the matter in hand. When the steamer *Durwent* was taking up position at her anchorage to-day a couple of the runner fraternity were captured P. C. Berrie just as they boarded the *Durwent*. They were brought before Mr. Melbourne and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 each. The captain of the *Durwent* handed over to the constable three deportees who had been trying to return to the Colony. On the way they were taken to the police station and the whole of the passengers' cash and jewellery which had been left in the cabins. They were sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment with hard labour.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE P. AND O.'S ARRANGEMENTS.

The P. and O. Company have issued their usual statement of the proposed sailings of their fleet from the East to Tilbury during 1906. One thing is noteworthy, that the tonnage of the vessels is annually increasing. Most of the boats which are due to leave Hongkong for home ports are of 8,000 tons register, which means that the rate of fare will be reduced. It is pleasant to think of the good relations which exist between the various companies which run passenger steamers out to the East, and it is still more pleasant to think that the fares are coming down. At the last annual meeting, Sir Thomas Sutherland remarked that a passenger from London to the East paid less than the passenger from the East to London. The rate of fare was reduced. It is pleasant to think of the good relations which exist between the various companies which run passenger steamers out to the East, and it is still more pleasant to think that the fares are coming down. 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It is pleasant to think of the good relations which exist between the various companies which run passenger steamers out to the East, and it is still more pleasant to think that the fares are

AT QUARRY DAY

up of inter-communication between places, and in fostering the development of trade, on which he wished somewhat to enlarge. The steamers operating on the Lu-Han Railway, before their opening in the Yangtze River were less than fifty in number in a year, since which the number had increased by leaps and bounds to over one hundred, while the amount of cargo carried also increased proportionally. It was concluded conclusively the advantages conferred by these ways in connecting inland places with waterways, which tended to develop the natural resources of the country and to encourage native industries. But in regard to this railway, people were dubious of the possibility of a large and profitable return, as its running parallel to the river and its, meeting the great competition of the large number of steamers and launches. Against this view, he would cite the instance of the Canton-Samshui line, which also had the lively competition of water-borne traffic in the West River, but which entirely paid for such predictions by the results of its first year, and of which he noted no less a mileage in distance, with a tendency to rather considerably increase. Now since the Canton-Hankow Railway covered six times the distance of the Samshui line, its possibilities could be well imagined. (Applause.) Again the same line had also been advanced, that there was little demand for products in Kiangsu as well as the quantity of the passengers. Besides the large number of steamers and small launches there was room for the addition of a railway. To disprove such reasoning, he cited the London as an illustration. Formerly in London the number of passengers travelling by coaches and carriages had been only about fifty to sixty thousand, but now, since the introduction of the motor and electric tram-cars which darted through the streets, the passengers had increased ten-fold, while the number of coaches and carriages had suffered no diminution. Again in Shanghai, whilst over ten thousand carriages were a year ago, the number of rickshaws reached several thousand, from several hundred to several thousand, which went to show that while the number of vehicles had increased, the number

years had also been expressed in some quarters that a railway could not compete successfully with steamers on account of the charges of freight charged by the latter and of the fact that speed against cheapness had very little weight in the consideration of the Chinese. To dispel this apprehension the illustration of the iron bridges and ricsha might again be employed, as the latter suffered nothing through the competition of the latter on the score of cheapness. When we considered the richness of the province of Shanghai and the premier position occupied by Shanghai as a commercial centre, it might be safely anticipated that to thoroughly develop the resources of this place one Shanghai-Nanking railway would be sufficient to meet the demands. In conclusion, I said that in a very short time Soochow would be connected, when it is hoped predictions would be substantiated by tangible results, which would be more frequent than any words he could say.

being made with the intention of the railway and pointed out that the Chinese engineers would develop the sooner and thus saving itself the sooner to come back under purely Chinese control. (Applause).

Mr. W. J. Gresson also acknowledged the assistance of the British and Chinese Corporation, Ltd. He said, "Your Excellency, Mr. Shih Tun-ho and gentlemen, the negotiations entered into some years ago between the British & Chinese Corporation to build this line in conjunction with the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration, but for various causes 'its construction was delayed'. However, on the 2nd of April last the first sod was cut by Mr. E. Sheng Kung-shan and since then progress has been rapid, and it is so much so, that we have been able to date to open this section of the line to me that this institution of the link up of Shanghai with the large towns in its neighbourhood by railway is a matter of immense everyday importance to those interested in the welfare of Shanghai, foreigners and Chinese alike. It is inevitable that at no very distant date Shanghai will have overland railway communication with all the principal cities of the Empire and the the interior districts will be opened up to trade. Doubtless new industries will be started in consequence, and the result will be that the trade of the country will be very largely increased. That is what I think, and I think, Shanghai may be trusted to look after itself and see that it receives its share of benefit. Mr. Shih Tun-ho has referred in very kindly terms to the association with him in the construction of this way, and on their behalf I thank him, and gentlemen. It is the wish of the British Chinese Corporation to live up to the spirit of the contract and to provide China with a railway of the most modern type."

desirable that it can be done conform-
 able to those aims. To that, end we have
 appointed an officer, an engineer-in-chief, and
 a number of engineers, and have the benefit of the
 advice of one of the most prominent consulting
 engineers in the world (Sir John Wolfe Barry).
 I am sure that when the railway is com-
 menced, it will not only be a credit to the
 administration, but that it will compare very
 favourably with any railway in the world.
 (Applause.) You will have noticed that
 the engine which brought you here to-day
 is named after Mr. G. J. Morrison.
 I took a very great interest in this
 engine, I think it is fitting tribute to his
 memory. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that
 if you wish you have expressed your opinion
 in favour of the railway, and I am glad to
 consider Mr. Gresson's speech in Chinese.
 (Hear, hear.) Mr. Landale—Before we go
 back to the original I should like, on behalf of the
 Board of Commissioners, to express our
 thanks to Lord Li for so kindly performing
 this opening ceremony, and to you, gentle-
 men, for your attendance, I hope that next
 time we invite you to come, for a ride upon
 the railway we shall be able to take you at
 least as far as Soochow. (Applause.)
 The visitors then returned to the train, which
 at 5 p.m., and carried the passengers out
 of the station, and the smoke of Shanghai
 almost rivalled Glasgow for magnitude as
 it was coughed by the railway. In just under the
 hour,

**HE HONGKONG LOAN TO
"CHANG CHAI TUNG."**

every Chang has almost completed his
opus opus-defending-the-part-to-be-taken
cancellation of the Canton-Hankow Rail-
Concession. After his despatch to the
Consul at Hankow and the publication
Loan Contract with the British Govern-
ment, became a laughing stock of the Chin-
ese. Therefore he is now compiling out of his
14 hours a book containing all the circum-
stances attending the loan, and the con-
ditions for making the terms in the actual
wishing thus to expose to the public the
difficulties he had to undergo. It is stated that
book is fairly in shape and will be shortly
issued. When Mr. Ko Hung-ming's
story will have been translated into English

HONGKONG'S SHIPPING INTERESTS.

GREAT NORTHERN COMPANY APPOINTS GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. J. S. van Buren, who is well known in Hongkong, having been connected with the shipping interests of the port for a considerable period, has been appointed general agent of the Great Northern Steamship Company with headquarters at Hongkong. Mr. van Buren was interviewed by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* to-day on the subject, but while declining to confirm the statement he did not deny the fact. He remarked that he did not care to say anything on the matter until he had received his mail which will arrive by the steamship *Dakota*. There is no doubt, however, that the appointment has been made. The Seattle and San Francisco papers, which recognise the importance of the Great Northern's interests, declare the fact in the most definite terms, and cite as their authority the traffic manager of the steamship and railway lines controlled by the Great Northern Company.

In the past, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has represented the Great Northern Steamship Company and the Hill Railroads. The arrangement was that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should represent the Hill interests here while the latter acted as the N.Y.K.'s representative in America. It is stated, however, that this agreement has not been quite so successful as would be desired. As an official of the Hill Companies has stated: "It has resulted in giving the Japanese line big cargoes on the voyage of their ships out of Seattle, but Hill representatives have felt that the *Atsuta* has lost the share of Oriental traffic, and this way, to which it is entitled. This view has been strengthened by the fact that the Japanese boats have arrived fully loaded, while the Hill liners were only partially filled." The fact of the matter seems to be that the officials of the Great Northern Company recognise the necessity of having a special representative on the spot, if they are to make the great liners *Atsuta* and *Dakota* pay their way. It is impossible that any company, no matter how influential, can effect the entrance to business when it is solely represented by another firm, and it is in recognition of that fact that Mr. van Buren has been appointed general manager at this port. The agreement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha expires on the 1st of July, but the probability is that Mr. van Buren will take up his duties at once. Six months' notice of the severance of the agreement has to be given, so we may take it that the notice will be presented on the 1st of January. There is the suggestion, however, that the Great Northern will not only establish themselves in Hongkong with a general manager in charge but will also continue the agreement whereby an interchange of traffic is assured. The actual conditions will not be known, however, until the arrival of the *Dakota*.

The *Atsuta*, which arrived at Seattle on the 10th inst., only 7,000 tons cargo; a small amount for a vessel which is capable of accommodating over 20,000 tons.

Mr. J. S. van Buren is a grandson of a former President of the United States. For some time he was engaged with the China Commercial Steamship Company, but resigned that appointment in June last. He is *persona grata* with commercial firms in Hongkong, and his appointment by the Great Northern Company is undoubtedly calculated to forward their interests in the Orient.

THE RACES.

GRIFINS COMING FROM THE NORTH.

Some apprehension has been felt in Hongkong that there was a danger of the races being allowed to lapse on account of the paucity of griffins. Mr. P. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course, has dispelled that illusion by stating that he has made to-day to one of the representatives of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. The griffins, he said in effect, will be here, and the races will take place in February. At this time of the year it is usual for ponies to be exercising in training for the races, but up to the present time there is a notable lack of fresh blood there. The race-course has usually been thrown open to the training of the horses on the 1st of December, but at present there is no suggestion that the morning canter and coffee should be made. Asked regarding the prospects of the forthcoming races, Mr. Hough remarked: "There will be a large number of griffins at the races, so there need be no apprehension on that point."

"When are you expected in Hongkong?"

"I don't know," he replied.

"And Mr. Hough, although confident that there would be a first-class race meeting, was disinclined, and reiterated his disinclination, to state when the griffins might be expected to arrive at Hongkong. It had been rumoured that telegrams had been sent to Australia for ponies, but Mr. Hough repudiated that idea.

"All I can say just now," he remarked, "is that the races will take place as usual, and that there will be no disappointment. When the griffins will come from the North, I don't know, but they will be here all right."

THE ROLL OF THE ROAD.

LAUNCH MASTER FINED.

Before the Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence, Harbour-master and Marine Magistrate, this morning, Launce Sergeant Boole charged Leung Pak, master of steam launch *Yuen King*, with unlawfully blocking the road with the launch as laid down by His Majesty's Order in Council, in Victoria Harbour, on the 19th inst.

J. S. Boole said that at 7 p.m. on the 27th inst., he was on duty in No. 1 Police launch, and the *Yuen King* was coming towards Yau-mai from Hongkong in such a manner that had not one of the launch given way there would have been a collision. The launch was on witness's port side, showing a green light. Witness blew one blast of his whistle, but the *Yuen King* took no notice of it. Witness then blew another blast, and the launch replied by blowing two blasts, but did not alter her course. Witness kept on, altering his course to starboard, and eventually the *Yuen King* was obliged to go astern, witness passing close ahead of her. Witness was obliged to go out of his course, when he should not have done so, and he was asked to state whether he observed the rule of the road, and he replied that he was going to a steamer.

Leung Pak, the master of the *Yuen King*, said he did not see complainant's boat at first. He heard the one blast on his whistle, and then, blew one blast and went to starboard, thinking he was going under his steam. He had to go astern, and he was asked to state whether he observed the rule of the road, and he replied that he was going to a steamer.

His Worship, for not observing the rule of the road and using his whistle for an unlawful purpose, fined him \$5.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORDAN RECITAL.

The much looked-forward-to organ recital, which had to be postponed from last Tuesday owing to uncontrollable circumstances, was duly held at the Cathedral last evening before a very full congregation; who appeared manifestly to enjoy and appreciate the musical treat prepared for them by Mr. Denman Fuller, R.C.O., L.R.A.M., who punctually at the hour notified, commenced the recital with the playing of Bach's *Pastorale*, which was followed by Elgar's beautiful *Dream of Gerontius*, which, in another place, would undoubtedly have commanded a prompt repetition. It is a grand and moving piece, and was executed with the fullest tone and expression, the players' interpretation showing out clearly the full force and beauty of the selection. Mendelssohn's *O Come, everyone that thirsteth*, arranged as a quartette, was sung with very pleasing expression and delicacy by Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Dealy, Mr. G. H. Edwards, and Mr. A. E. Faine, whose voices blended perfectly, their execution showing careful thought and careful study in the practices. The organ then rolled out, the message conveyed in Smalley's *Chorale*, and that evening, grand *Pastorale* (Fin. 1st) by Tchaikovsky, after which Mr. Denman Fuller's own composition, *Quintana*, came as somewhat of a revelation of the organist's gift of musical inspiration. The octette, touchingly sung by Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Dealy, Mrs. Kew, Mrs. Perkins, Col. Sergt. T. Bullock, (who at the last moment kindly took the place of Mr. A. S. Kempthorne, unavoidably absent), Mr. G. H. Edwards, Mr. A. E. Faine, and Mr. A. G. Roberts, was a beautiful *Chorale*, and showed the great powers of the singers in the rise and fall and general flexibility in the admirable blending of the voices. This selection was Mendelssohn's *For the shall give thee*, and was rendered in a manner worthy of the great maestro, and one could have wished to hear more of it.

Mr. Harwood's *Diptych*, during the playing of which a collection was made on behalf of S. John's Cathedral Organ Fund, closed the recital, and the pronunciation of the final benediction terminated the proceedings. Now that Mr. Denman Fuller has had an object lesson or two, as to the full appreciation of the general public of his efforts in organizing and conducting these recitals to a delightful and successful conclusion, it is surely not too much to hope that the coming cold season may be marked by several more.

CANTON NEWS.

TEA AND SILK EXPORTS.

Canton, 28th November.

The market in London for tea is exceptionally favourable at the present time. The latest advices from England state that all the tea procurable should be shipped without delay. A London telegram called for "the last pound" available on our market. By the *Powin* which left to-day, about 50 boxes of tea were shipped.

The seventh crop of silk is now in the market. One effect of the high rate of exchange has been to reduce the price of silk. The last crop sold at \$88 per picul, but the present crop is quoted at \$85. The quality is the same, but the appreciation of the dollar has lessened the proportionate amount payable for the silk. The crop is described as being very satisfactory.

Chung Shu, Cheong, the alleged murderer of Professor Sako is still in prison, pending orders. It seems that the matter has been referred to the authorities at Nagasaki, by the Japanese Consul at Hongkong, and when instructions are received the criminal will be dealt with.

THE FLOOD OF GOLD.

The flood of gold, which began to rise about 1888 as a result of the Transvaal discoveries a few years before, and was swelled in the course of the next decade by the Klondike output, the Colorado contribution and the increased production in Austria, unquestionably is a very significant fact. After something like fifteen years of an almost stationary annual production of about 20,000,000 ounces, the movement began about the year mentioned and suffered no important interruption save during the South African War. By 1894 the annual output of the world was \$18,000,000, whereas a decade before it was \$10,000,000. The figures for last year are given as \$37,000,000. An increase for the ten-year period of about 92 percent. Not long ago the Economist *Francis* expressed some confidence that for 1905 the production would reach \$40,000,000. Apparently that was a too sanguine estimate, yet another year in all probability will see the output at that huge total—four times that of 1884.

As Mr. Vanderlip reckons, on the basis of this annual production in fourteen years an amount will have been mined equal to the world's monetary stock of gold at present. But it certainly is conceivable that, despite any interference from the smaller increase last year, the production of 1905, the engineering and financial skill now directed to gold mining, will yield returns, which during the next dozen years will average more than \$40,000,000. Under better conditions for exploitation the output of Siberia and the South American countries may be expected to make a considerable gain. Without looking to the salt sea for any assistance in heaping up the golden pile, and without ignoring the certainty that the movement of gold will reach the market, we must come to a situation in many ways similar to that following the California and Australian discoveries.

We may safely assume that the quantity theory of money contains an element of truth, and that the increased output of gold has stimulated prices in nearly every direction. There was something of a consensus of economic opinion that the discoveries of the middle of the nineteenth century brought up commodity prices about 20 percent. It is at least an interesting coincidence that the advance in prices in the United States from 1897 to 1903, which is given by the Federal Labour Bureau from an index number of 89.7 to one of 136.6, should have occurred while gold production was making its most rapid strides. The gold output has been but one of the factors in the situation, but clearly it has contributed powerfully to the prosperity of the world, and particularly to that of the United States, during the past decade. The assertion of Mr. Vanderlip that it lessened the strain of the reaction of three years ago, and that it enabled the world to witness the Russo-Japanese War without suffering financial or commercial difficulty, is reasonable. *Boston Transcript*.

It is stated that the expenditure incurred by the Japanese Government for the maintenance of the Japanese prisoners amounts to about a hundred million yen, which works out at some ¥1,500 per man. The bill is to be paid by the Russian Government before the close of the present year. It seems fairly large, and the statement will require confirmation before it is believed.

BURGLARY IN HONGKONG.

STOCKING LIQUORS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

A daring burglary has been committed at the premises occupied by Messrs. Gregor & Co., wine merchants, Queen's Road, and several dozen bottles of wine, spirits and beer with boxes of cigars have been carried away. When the warehouse was closed on Saturday afternoon, the usual precautions against thieves were taken, but this morning it was discovered that the door at the rear of the building had been forcibly burst open, and a large quantity of goods, estimated at between \$500 and \$600 in value, had been abstracted and successfully removed. Messrs. Gregor & Co.'s premises have an exit at the rear of the building leading into a *cave de vin*, so that any thieves bent on removing goods would of necessity have to carry their spoils into Queen's Road. It is therefore believed that the burglary was committed on Saturday afternoon, because the actions of a gang of thieves later in the day or on Sunday would inevitably have attracted the attention of the police stationed in Queen's Road. The curious part of the thing is that nobody seems to have seen the burglars at work. Messrs. Gregor & Co. have no watchmen—a fact which was probably well known to the deprecators. They seem to have gone there with some carpenter's tools—these were found in the rear entrance. Then they entered and carried off the loot. Apparently they got away with 20 or 30 bottles of whiskey, 20 bottles of champagne, a dozen bottles of liqueurs, some bottles of beer, and several boxes of cigars. Unlike the majority of rascals who happen upon wines and spirits in the course of their nefarious practices, they did not attempt to consume any drink on the premises, but they did not leave a single drop of wine or spirit behind them. They were too wise for that. They were too busy to be bothered with the question of where they would not be missed. It is evident that they were a determined band—for it is inconceivable that the burglary was the handiwork of one man. After opening the back entrance to the warehouse, they must have had coolies in attendance to carry away the five or six dozen quarts of liquor. Then they quietly hid their tools in a hole near the entrance. They had not completed their work—at least that is the suggestion; they intended to return for another haul, but they were frustrated in their object. Probably some watchman was giving a careless glance at the store, or there was a policeman in the vicinity. At any rate, the burglars decided to leave their tools behind them rather than run the risk of detection. Of course it is just possible that when they got the first load to a place of safety they broached the admiral's work—at least that is the suggestion; they found it impossible to return. At any rate, it is certain that some parties in Hongkong, wherever they may be—had a glorious time between Saturday and Monday. It has been suggested that some people have been making preparations for the Chinese New Year; if so they have stocked enough liquor to last them well over the joyous period. And they have proved that they have a pretty taste in alcoholic "sam shui" for the cooler, but the beer was intended for themselves, while the champagne would doubtless be served up to their female relatives. It does not appear that they interfered with anything except the bottles of wine and spirits, and as a matter of fact the burglary was evidently the result of a well-thought-out scheme. All the usual assistants and coolies were on duty to-day and none knew anything about the burglary. The market in the hands of the police who will doubt catch the thieves before they have had time to dispose of all the liquor they managed to secure.

THE MANCHURIA NEGOTIATIONS.

Peking, Nov. 21st.

The proposal, handed in by Baron Komura at the first conference on the 21st inst., comprises sixteen articles as follows:—

- (1) China's recognition of the transfer to Japan of the lease of Liaotung Peninsula.
- (2) The establishment of Japanese railway guards.
- (3) The establishment of Japanese post offices and telegraphs.
- (4) Japan is to be allowed 18 months within which to evacuate Manchuria.
- (5) The establishment by Japan of Consular and military posts in Newchwang, Fusheng, Antung, and Changchun.
- (6) Japan is to have the privilege of establishing banks in Newchwang, Fusheng, and Kirin, the same to be permitted to open branches in whichever place where trade is prosperous.
- (7) The Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang is to be a Japanese.
- (8) The opening of Manchuria and the extension of its trade in general.
- (9) The concession to extend the Chinese Eastern Railway.
- (10) The right of exploiting mines.
- (11) The control of the salt industry.
- (12) The monopoly of the timber industry on the right bank of the Yalu River.
- (13) Right of residence by Japanese in any part of Manchuria.
- (14) Japan is to be first consulted in the granting of concessions to foreigners.
- (15) The term of this treaty is to be twenty years.

THE PAKING CONFERENCE.

Peking, Nov. 22nd.

The demands of Japan, as presented by Baron Komura, being regarded by China as extravagant, the second conference, which was to take place to-day was postponed, as the Chinese plenipotentiaries require an extension of time for the deliberation of their reply.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

The five Commissioners, who were to be granted Imperial audience on the 11th and to depart from the Capital on the 13th inst., as reported in our columns, decided to postpone their departure on account of the arrival of Baron Komura and his Mission. After the first conference, when the Japanese plenipotentiaries handed over their proposals, consisting of sixteen articles, Prince Ching was astounded by their extravagant demands, which would practically transform Manchuria into Japanese territory, and he found it necessary to detain the Commissioners so that he might enjoy the benefit of their advice. Mr. Komura has been almost daily consulted by the Chinese plenipotentiaries. It is believed that as soon as the second conference takes place, the Commissioners will start on their trip.

It is also reported that as the Japanese are sending Marquis Ito to Peking, the Chinese Government proposes to include Vice-roy Chang Chih-tung and Chen Pu in the list of Chinese plenipotentiaries, while Li Z. Tsun Fang will be appointed an associate plenipotentiary in the negotiations with Japan. If this report is true, then the departure of the High Commissioners for the West will be indefinitely postponed. *Shanghai Times*.

SIR JOHN SEE IN JAPAN.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING.

Sir John See and the Misses See arrived this morning on the *Y. M. S. S. S. S. S.* from their return to Australia from Japan. The *Japan Mail* makes the following reference to a regrettable contretemps which appears to have arisen in connection with the visit to Tokio of Sir John See, the distinguished Australian Explorer.

From the columns of the *Yiji Shimpu* we gather that publicity has been given to an unfortunate misunderstanding which remains to this day inexplicable and which seems to have caused some uneasiness to Sir John See, though we say that the cause of offence is a supposed act of rudeness on the part of the Japanese. It will be at once understood that a misconception must be responsible for in all their intercourse with foreigners the record of the Japanese has been distinguished by perfect courtesy. The *Yiji Shimpu* does not comment on the incident. It merely prints two statements, one attributed to Sir John See, the other to Mr. Kondo Rempel, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Sir John says that at the reception in the Foreign Office on the 3rd of November he was introduced by Admiral Kaminura to Mr. Kondo, whereupon the latter, after the usual greetings, stated that the directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were about to give a banquet to Admiral Togo and his brother Admirals in the Imperial Hotel on the following day, and that they desired the pleasure of Sir John See's presence, promising to place him in the seat of honour on Mr. Kondo's right hand. Sir John gladly accepted, and was therefore not a little astounded and offended when he subsequently received an intimation that, there being a difficulty in finding a seat for him, the invitation must be withdrawn. This treatment he describes as very rude, and it would be if the circumstances described by Sir John were accurate. But Mr. Kondo, approached by a member of the *Yiji Shimpu*'s staff, gives an account which greatly alters the complexion of the affair. He says, in the first place, that he had not thought of inviting Sir John See to the banquet, for the reason that hosts and guests consisted of Japanese alone and that no foreigners were to be included. It was Sir John himself who, on being introduced to Mr. Kondo, alluded to the banquet, of which he had heard, and asked to be included among the *invited*. Mr. Kondo's reply was that what might have been expected from an eminently courteous Japanese. He did not refuse point blank, as he might easily and conveniently have done by merely explaining that no foreigners were to be included to the banquet. A refusal on such grounds might possibly have been construed as impolite. He therefore replied that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to welcome Sir John to the dinner, but that he must first consult Admiral Togo and Kaminura, and subsequently ascertain whether a convenient arrangement of seats could be made. The Admirals, on being consulted, were, of course, agreeable, but then arose the question of how to place the ex-Premier of Australia. The president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would have liked to give him the seat of honour, not only on account of the high office he had formerly filled, but also because the Japanese custom is to extend the utmost consideration to strangers. But the guests of the evening were the Japanese Admirals. For them the banquet had been prepared, and it would have altered the whole character of the entertainment had a foreigner been brought in to sit at the head of the table. He gave the position of leading guest, and stated the circumstances nothing remained but to send a public message to Sir John See, explaining the difficulty, and expressing a hope that he and his daughters would join the party after dinner and witness the amusements provided for the occasion. That is what was done, and by what miscarriage of procedure assumed a discourteous aspect in Sir John See's eyes. He gathered, certainly no one acquainted with the Japanese in general and with Mr. Kondo Rempel in particular, can imagine for an instant that anything intended to be discourteous or reasonably construable as discourteous was deliberately done. It is indeed stated that Mr. Kondo Rempel had planned a special banquet in his own house at which Sir John See would have been the chief guest and the Japanese Admirals would have welcomed him; but owing to the above unfortunate contretemps Sir John was obliged to forego seeing anything more of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's president. The cause of the misunderstanding, as we have said, quite obscure, but we understand that great regret is felt in Japan, where it is particularly painful to think that any impression of discourtesy has been conveyed, especially in the case of a visitor whom there was every desire and every reason to treat with the utmost hospitality.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

THE NEW AGREEMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF JAPANESE REGENT.

The *Anshu* publishes the following from its Seoul correspondent as the substance of the new Treaty agreed upon and signed at Seoul between Japan and Korea:—

- 1.—The Japanese Government, through the Foreign Office at Tokyo, will take charge of and direct the foreign affairs of Korea, and existing Japanese Ministers and Consuls will represent Korean interests abroad.
- 2.—The Japanese Government will take upon itself the duty of carrying out the existing Treaties between Korea and foreign countries and Korea, without the intermediary of Japan, will not enter upon any Treaty or Agreement with any foreign country.
- 3.—(a) The Japanese Government will appoint a Regent as its representative in Korea, who will remain in Seoul, with the prerogative of seeing the Emperor of Korea in person.
- (b) The Japanese Government will appoint its Commissioners to every Korean open port and other place where the presence of such Commissioners is considered necessary. These Commissioners will take charge of affairs hitherto conducted by Japanese Consuls and all other affairs necessary for the execution of the existing Treaties.
- 4.—All the existing Treaties and Agreements between Japan and Korea within limits prejudicial to the provisions of this Treaty, will remain in force.
- 5.—The Japanese Government guarantees the security and will respect the dignity of the Korean Imperial House.

It is believed in Tokyo that the new Japanese-Korean Treaty will be ratified by the Emperor in a few days and simultaneously published in Tokyo and Seoul at the end of this month.

The conclusion of the Treaty was not attended by any demonstration of dissatisfaction among the members of the Korean Cabinet, as evidently had been expected. Two or three Ministers of State sent in their resignations as a matter of form, but these were promptly returned to the senders.

The Japanese believe that the anti-Japanese movement which has been in progress is now entirely at an end, a statement which rather conflicts with the news of the suspension and conclusion of the *Kojo Shimizu*—*Japan Chronicle*.

JAPAN'S PROTECTORATE OVER KOREA.

OUTLINE OF THE NEW AGREEMENT.

The *Kobe Herald*, of 20th November, says:—A message received from Seoul this afternoon states that the Korean Capital is tranquil, and that no repetition of the disturbances of the night of the 17th, when the residence of the Minister of Education was destroyed, is anticipated. The Korean Ministers all sent in their resignations on the 18th, but the Emperor has declined to accept them.

The Seoul correspondent of the *Mainichi* has sent a lengthy telegram describing the deliberations which resulted in the acceptance by the Korean Government, after a prolonged resistance by the Prime Minister and others, of the Japanese proposals, as recorded in our last issue. It appears from this account that Mr. Hayashi presented his proposals by a statement to the following effect:—

"The fact that from the beginning of history the relations between Korea and Japan have constantly tended to become closer must be attributed to the existence of common interests. The existing Agreement between Japan and Korea originated in this feeling. But unfortunately lack of skill on the part of Korean diplomacy has very often endangered these common interests and threatened the integrity of Korea. The proposals which the Japanese Government now submits are intended to remove the causes of these dangers, and to thus assist in the maintenance of lasting peace in the Far East. An immediate answer is requested to the proposals made herewith."

The correspondent proceeds to state that the text of the new Treaty will be made public in a day or two. It provides that Korean diplomatic relations shall be managed by the Japanese Government, and that a Japanese Inspector-General shall be appointed in Korea. In a word, it establishes a Japanese Protectorate over the Peninsula. As an outcome of the Agreement, direct diplomatic relations between Korea and the Powers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers at Seoul will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities at the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th inst. Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Hagiwara, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubu, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maema, who acted as Interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress and everything seemed to indicate an unfavorable termination, but at a little before 8 p.m. Marquis Ito and General Hasegawa requested and obtained an audience of the Emperor, and the representations which they then made had the effect of disposing His Majesty to adopt a more favorable attitude, with the result that he eventually decided in favour of the acceptance of the proposals on the condition that no alterations were made. The Emperor took the view that the proposed agreement would be an act of rudeness to the part of Korea. The Prime Minister, however, continued to maintain a most obstinate opposition, and had an audience with the Emperor for the purpose of submitting his opinions. By this time a number of the Korean Ministers were inclined to accept the Japanese proposals, but none of them ventured to give utterance to that view. At about midnight the residence of Viceroy Yang, Minister of Education, who on Friday morning had come out as a strong supporter of Japan, after having previously been bitterly anti-Japanese, was attacked by about twenty roughs and set on fire. Indications of public ferment were also apparent in the vicinity of the Palace, where the conference was still in progress. All the Ministers appeared by this time to be in favour of the acceptance of the Japanese demands, but they hesitated to openly express their opinion. Eventually, Yi-Kang-yong boldly took the plunge and declared that he was willing to agree to the Japanese proposals. As a matter of form, he proposed the making of a few alterations. His example was quickly followed by the other Ministers, and at 1 a.m. the new Agreement was signed by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, and Korean Ministers. But although the signing took place actually took place in the early hours of the 19th, the instrument was given the date of the previous day in commemoration of the Japanese Emperor's worship at the Yamada shrines. The Japanese authorities were much gratified that the Agreement was concluded after only two days' negotiation. The *Mainichi*'s correspondent concludes his message with the statement that tranquillity has been preserved at Seoul since the signing of the Agreement. The residences of the Korean Ministers of State are, however, guarded by the Japanese authorities. The persons who attacked the residence of the Korean Educational Minister are said to have been members of the Y.M.C.A., acting at the instigation of officials of the Imperial Court. Marquis Ito will be present at receptions to be given by the American Minister on the 21st, and will return to Tokyo before the end of the month.

OUTLINE OF THE AGREEMENT.

Seoul telegrams received yesterday by the *Kobe Shimbun* state that the new Agreement between Japan and Korea provides for the position and dignity of the Korean Imperial Court shall be maintained; (2) that a Japanese Regent, who is to be directly responsible to the Korean Emperor, shall be appointed, and shall be charged with the direction of affairs of State; (3) that Korea's diplomatic relations shall be placed in the hands of Japan, and that the Japanese Government shall have power to Korea when the Government of that country is considered competent to properly employ them (this promise was given by Marquis Ito on the earnest representations of the Seoul authorities); (4) the Customs Superintendents at the Treaty Ports in Japan; (5) Korea not to enter into treaties with any Power without Japan's consent.

The *Kobe Shimbun* message says the Korean Prime Minister resisted these proposals to the end and threatened to kill himself. He is to be banished for three years.

Another Seoul telegram gives a version of the new Agreement which is said to have been published in an English paper there. It does not differ materially from that given above. This message also reports that the Korean Prime Minister became frenzied when he found that the Japanese proposals would be accepted, and attempted to commit suicide. He signed the Emperor to severely punish all the other Ministers of State. All the Ministers sent in their resignations on Sunday, but the Japanese authorities decline that the present Cabinet shall remain in power, with the exception of the Prime Minister, who has been dismissed.

A Seoul telegram of Saturday's date states that the Agreement consists of four Articles and commits to Japan the entire control of Korean diplomatic affairs. Japan will appoint officials at Seoul for the purpose of dealing with these matters. A statement to the above effect has been made public at Seoul. This telegram adds that, according to the *Yiji Shimpu*, the proposed Japanese proposals to the Korean Government have been ordered into effect for three years.

THE JAPANESE ON THE NEW AGREEMENT.

The *Osaka Asahi*, the only journal with comments on the new Agreement, which is yet to hand, expresses great satisfaction at the news from Seoul. It writes as follows:—Marquis Ito's four hours' interview with the Korean Emperor and the all-night conference at the Palace have brought the Japanese-Korean negotiations to an end. The status of the Peninsula has been settled; it becomes a Protectorate of Japan. It is at present uncertain whether the relations now established between Korea and Japan are similar to those which exist between Tunis or Annam and France, or to those between the Indian native states and Great Britain, or whether they will be more analogous to the position of the Loochoo Islands *vis a vis* Japan, but it is known that Korean diplomacy has been committed to the care of this country, and that all the other branches of the Korean administration are to be controlled by Japanese advice. These results will be advantageous to both Korea and Japan, and also to all the other Powers. The existence of countries in a state of barbarism is detrimental to the interests of the civilized peoples. It is necessary that such conditions in whatever country they exist, should be brought to an end. It is with this aim in view that the Russian people are now shedding their blood in a struggle against their own barbarous Government. The Chinese people, too, are realizing the incompetence of their authorities. In the case of Korea, the people have been rescued by the Japanese as a result of the Russo-Japanese war. It must now be the endeavour of Japan to enable the Koreans to enjoy all the privileges of civilisation, and to accord them equality of treatment with her own subjects. In conclusion, the *Asahi*, which has not lately had many kind words to say of Marquis Ito, expresses sincere gratitude to that statesman for the diplomatic ability displayed in concluding the new Agreement.

CHINA AND KOREA.

OPINIONS OF JAPANESE PRESS.

THE "KOKUMIN" S WARNING.

Now that Japanese envoys are in China and Korea for the settlement of pending questions, it is not unnatural that much attention should be devoted to these subjects by the vernacular Press.

Writing with reference to the Chinese question, the *Kokumin* remarks that it is not surprising that amongst the Chinese there should be some who, for reasons of historical tradition, consider the sitting-on-the-fence principle the best policy for China to take, but the Peking Government must be aware of the fact that, in the matter of questions immediately pending, it has no other expedient but to rely on Japan. An understanding between Japan and China has practically been arrived at or is about to be accomplished, and what now remains to be done is only to give the finishing touch by means of a treaty. If China is sensible enough to realise the trend of circumstances, she will show no hesitation in entering into an understanding with Japan. In other words, [China agrees to Japan's proposals so much the better, but even if she does not, that will make no difference with Japan, for she can hardly be expected to repudiate that one, she has obtained at the point of the sword, and what she has publicly announced to the world as her own. It would be wise for China if she agrees, with as much grace as she can afford, to what she is bound to consent to under any circumstances. It must be borne in mind, however, says the semi-official journal, that an understanding between the two countries is as much for the interests of Japan as it is for those of China, and that Japan aims at the protection of her interests and those of other Powers in China, she does not ignore due respect for Chinese sovereignty. In short, Japan does not intend to make China her prey, but her permanent customer. Japan's desire and anxiety regarding the future of China are prompted by community of interests existing between the two countries. If China is now enabled to hold her own amongst the strong Powers of the world it is in the hands of faithful friends are standing by her. The Peking Government ought to have welcomed an understanding with Japan with open arms if it knows its state of affairs. Otherwise, China must understand that Japan may be alienated from her; and, unfortunately, this should happen, it may mean the downfall of the Chinese Empire.

The *Osaka Mainichi* discusses the Korean question, which, it says, despite the assurances of the official organs to the contrary, appears to be most headway even in the hands of Marquis Ito. It is a fortnight since Mr. Hayashi returned to Seoul from Tokyo; observes our contemporary, but nothing has been heard of negotiations by which to definitely settle the relations between Japan and Korea. The putting off of important business at this stage is inexplicable. It has been presumed by some that Mr. Hayashi's negotiations with the Korean Court would be deferred until Marquis Ito has had an audience with the Korean Emperor. Marquis Ito has now been in Korea for a week, and though at one time his Majesty was reported to have displayed a feeling of trust and confidence towards the Japanese statesman, later dispatches seem to indicate a change in the situation. His Majesty, it would seem, is not only prevented from returning the visit of Marquis Ito on account of indisposition, but the latter is also deterred from having further audience with the Emperor. While sympathising with the indisposition of His Majesty, it must be remembered that it is not unusual in Korea that important business is held in abeyance on the plea of ill-health, and no one will be much surprised if the alleged sickness of the Emperor should turn out to be but those tricks at which the Korean Court excels when it is at a loss.

Another thing to which the attention of the Japanese Government should be called, the *Osaka Journal* continues, is the fact that Marquis Ito has issued a notification, signifying the declaration of the *Il Chih-ki* as an attempt to "delude the people's mind by means of false statements." The declaration of the *Il Chih-ki* (a political organisation formed by Koreans of progressive ideas) is in perfect consonance with the spirit of the Japan-Korea Convention of 1876, and the Japanese Government should take the attitude of closer relations between the two countries. The attitude taken by the Korean Government towards the action of this Society must be interpreted as showing a desire to dissolve the existing relations between Japan and Korea. It is most inexplicable that Mr. Hayashi has not taken immediate steps to induce the Korean Cabinet to withdraw the objectionable notification in question. The future status of Korea is clearly stipulated for in the Treaty of Peace and the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce, and Mr. Hayashi is now in Seoul in order to reduce into definite shape what has been the tacit consent of the world. Despite these circumstances, the Korean business seems to make no particular progress, and we must, as much deplore the obdurate conservatism of the Koreans as we regret the vacillation displayed by Japan in dealing with the problem. *Asahi Chronicle*.

og, which was quite gentle. The summons was adjourned, and Inspector Collett was requested to ascertain whether the dog was ferocious or not, and whether it was safe to allow it to be at large, and to make his report.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China.
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail.
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.

A special feature is made of full and accu-
rate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-
ters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.

Special attention given to effectively display-
ing advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
at each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until coun-
termanded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on
application to

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.
1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong
Observatory a new code of meteorological
signals which comes into force at Hongkong
on New Year's Day. They are the same as
those at present in use at Shanghai, and will
be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at
Kowloon Point for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not neces-
sarily imply that bad weather is expected. The
signals are as follows:—

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to
the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below indi-
cates a typhoon to the North-East of the
Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of
the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below
indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the
Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon
to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below
indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the
Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of
the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates
a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be more than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be less than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such posi-
tions or are moving in such directions that in-
formation regarding them is considered to be of
importance to the Colony or to shipping leav-
ing the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad
weather in the Colony and that the wind is
expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate
bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is
expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of
the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also,
by day only, at the Harbour Office and on H
M's Receiving Ship.

LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching
typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed
at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever
a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:—

- Joint Cable Companies' Office.
- Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.
- Blake Pier.
- Post Office.
- Harbour Office.
- Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS AND STORM-
WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards
daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours,
day or night, whenever necessary. Informa-
tion of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily
about noon. It contains observations made at
Hongkong and at a number of stations in the
Far East, together with Remarks, Weather-
forecasts, and information regarding the exist-
ence and movements of typhoons based thereon.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Masters of vessels or their agents may,
whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph
Company's Office in Connaught Road and
send telegrams to the Observatory asking for
special information without charge. Such
inquiries may also be sent from the Police
Station at Kowloon Point which is connected
with the Observatory by telephone.

THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather
to be expected while signals are hoisted, and
sailing directions, are given in "The Law of
Storms in the Eastern Seas."

F. C. FROD,

Acting Director.

Hongkong, Observatory, and January, 1906.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & FOYER, Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID-UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE PRESENT VALUE	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,702,728	£1 15/- @ exchange, 1/104 = \$18.66 2/3 for first half-year 1905	5 1/2	\$37 1/2 sales
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$1 (London 3/6) for 1905	5 1/2	London 2 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000	\$1,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2	\$350 sales
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$50,000	Nil	\$41 for year ended 30.4.1904	5 1/2	188 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,100,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	5 1/2	Tls. 51
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000	\$2,330,112	24/- for 1904	5 1/2	1250
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1905	5 1/2	\$174 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$218,093	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1905	5 1/2	\$86 sales & b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,595	\$560,372	\$34 for 1905	10 1/2	\$315 sales & b.
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	11 1/2	\$20 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$80,000	Nil	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	10 1/2	\$3 1/2 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$11	\$120,000	18,054	\$1 for first half-year 1905	8 1/2	\$25 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$241,150	£4,435	12/- @ 1/104 = \$6.20 1/2 for 1904	6 1/2	\$95 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	8 1/2	Tls. 55
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905	8 1/2	Tls. 47 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$4,116	£58,852	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2	\$50 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$24,257	\$290	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	3 1/2	\$23 sales
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2	\$140 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 195,479	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	12 1/2	Tls. 55 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	9 1/2	\$215 sales
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	Dr. \$85,087	\$3 for 1897	5 1/2	\$25 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	5 1/2	Tls. 68 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$80,000	£13,355	Final of 1/- (No. 5)	5 1/2	Tls. 8.60 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	G \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	5 1/2	G \$18 buyers
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	5 1/2	\$31 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2	Tls. 137 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904 on old capital	5 1/2	\$24 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	4 1/2	\$106 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$501,331	\$6 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2	\$105
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	\$64,000	Dr. 10,260	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2	\$17
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210	Tls. 59,880	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 197 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,763	Tls. 18 for 1904	6 1/2	Tls. 190 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2	\$271 buyers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6	8 1/2	Tls. 125 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$90,000	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	12 1/2	\$15
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$1,845	\$1,502	None	7 1/2	\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$360,000	\$10,126	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 1/2	\$71 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	\$10,126	\$5 for first half-year 1905	6 1/2	\$150
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000	\$37,875	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905	11 1/2	\$125 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1 for 1905	15 1/2	Tls. 16
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	First year	Final of \$6 making \$10	9 1/2	\$102
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2	\$121 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2	\$24 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 828,813	Tls. 40,666	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 122 buyers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 1/2	Tls. 45 buyers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 772,600	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 115 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$1,247	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2	\$55 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1905	6 1/2	Tls. 61 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 1/2	\$14
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898	5 1/2	Tls. 44 sales
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898	5 1/2	Tls. 60 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 22,050	4 1/2 for 1897	5 1/2	Tls. 250 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$30	None	11 1/2	\$100
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	12/6	12/6	\$114	\$270	1 1/2 per share for 1904	8 1/2	\$5
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil	\$1 for 1904	10 1/2	Tls. 8 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	10 1/2	Tls. 110
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,730	None	11 1/2	\$40 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,681	Dividend for 1904	7 1/2	\$100
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$35,000	\$2,804	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2	\$21 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$9,054	\$2 for 1904	7 1/2	\$21 sales
Hall & Hollis, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	10 1/2	\$25
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,151	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1905	8 1/2	\$15 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000	\$2,706	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	11 1/2	\$225
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$5,356	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 1/2	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2	\$15
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,188	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	7 1/2	\$140 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn, Bosch- en Landbouwex- ploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 528,210	Tls. 35,849	Interim of \$5 for 1904	9 1/2	Tls. 210 buyers
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 19,465	Dr. Tls. 117,638	making 40 for Tls. 15 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 25 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$5,649	None	5 1/2	\$50
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	Tls. 145,000	Dr. \$5,537	None	5 1/2	Tls. 120 buyers